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AMERICA, ISOLATED, WEAKENED TREATY, COL. HOUSE'S VIEW

"To Administer Pact in Spirit It
Was Written, Impossible With-
out America," He Says

Holds League Proved Its Power
in Greco-Italian Crisis—
Backs Wilson Idealism

Still an unwavering idealist, Col. Edward M. House, who returned Friday from Europe, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, mapped out, step by step, the tortuous way over which post-war Europe stumbled toward peace—then expressed his own conviction that "the world has turned the corner. There are better, brighter days ahead."

Almost five years have passed since Colonel House, friend and confidant of Woodrow Wilson, went, with the President, to Versailles to help in the task of framing a Treaty of Peace—a treaty not only designed to end the war, but to serve as a constitution for a new world in which, co-operation being substituted for coercion, all wars might be done away.

During the five years he has watched the high purposes which had carried the people of many nations close to a goal toward which for centuries they had been striving; then he saw those high purposes seemingly overwhelmed and made to serve the end of expediency of the old order. "But we will return," he declared, "for the world wants peace. Militarists have had their day. There is an international conscience today and it has the means for expressing itself. Neither Mussolini nor any other apparently powerful leader can long defy it."

"International Conscience"
This international conscience, Colonel House believes, has grown up in spite of the withdrawal of America from the European settlement. "It is easy," he said, "to plant this theory of Versailles at the root of all of Europe's post-war evils. It is more accurate to place America's rejection of the Treaty there. The trouble has been less with the Treaty than with the administering of it. To administer the Treaty in the spirit in which it was written was impossible without America."

Here is the situation, in brief: Germany, at Versailles, was made to sign a blank check. That, doubtless, was a mistake. Nevertheless, it was done, and the task of filling in that check was left to a reparations commission. Had America been a member of that commission there is no question but that the final amount would have been agreed upon speedily and Germany probably would have paid.

But America failed to do so for an entire year and Europe marked time waiting for American action, and the check was not filled in. Then America rejected the Treaty. Germany, too, reversed his policy and Germany, counting on this division among the Allies, began to hope that it might escape paying altogether. The present negotiations, begun in London, are a result of that realization and they mark, perhaps, the last of the Versailles era.

Direct Dealing With France
Germany, however, failed to see this French supremacy and continued to count on the intervention of England. The occupation of the Ruhr, whether it be justifiable under the Treaty or not, at least has opened the eyes of the Germans to the necessity of dealing directly with France. Present negotiations between the two nations are a result of that realization and they mark, perhaps, the last of the Versailles era.

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"Better, Brighter Days Ahead"



Col. Edward M. House

GOVERNMENT TO SUE WARSHIP BUILDERS

Bethlehem Corporation Named in
\$2,500,000 Suit—Overpaid,
Say Federal Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(AP)—Falling to reach a settlement by negotiation, the Shipping Board has instructed its legal department to prepare suit against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for recovery of about \$2,500,000 alleged to have been overpaid under that firm's war contracts.

If sustained in the courts the point raised by the board may throw open for legal review scores of war contracts involving hundreds of millions of dollars. In brief, the issue is said to be whether the Government cannot limit the amount of profits to be taken by a corporation or individual in return for emergency service.

The Bethlehem company, which launched more than 200 ships during the war, has received compensation estimated by the board at about 13 per cent of the contract total. Claim for approximately \$8,500,000 additional was filed by the company under the so-called "Economic clause" which arranged for a division between the Government and the contractor of any savings effected by the latter.

The shipping board has now taken the position that this clause can have no weight in court since the contractor by strong moral inference, if nothing more, was bound to conduct the work on an economical basis as humanly possible. This position is said to have received the endorsement of the Department of Justice.

A large proportion of the thousands of emergency contracts contained this or similar provisions.

RED TAPE TO GO AT ELLIS ISLAND

Mr. Wadsworth Seeks Budget
Increase and Bigger Quarters

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Increased appropriations for the Ellis Island immigration station will be recommended by Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has made an official inspection of the island.

Mr. Wadsworth said he would not only recommend that facilities be improved and the detention buildings enlarged but would suggest changes in the methods of handling immigrants in order to eliminate red tape.

His visit to the island was understood to have resulted from the recent criticism of the immigration station by the British ambassador. Although he said that a "white wash report" on conditions was furnished, he declared he had found the administration inefficient, especially as regards the hospital.

Accompanying Mr. Wadsworth were E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the Public Health Department.

Mr. Henning issued a statement, in which he said he believed that a greatly increased staff was necessary to insure efficient operation of the island. Mr. Wadsworth disagreed with him on this point, saying he thought the present staff would be sufficient with proper facilities at hand.

BERKELEY PLANS QUICK RECOVERY

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 18.—(Staff Correspondence)—Berkeley will make quick recovery from last night's fire which started from Wild Cat Canyon, Contra Costa County, destroying more than a square mile of North Berkeley. This was the prediction made by Charles Keeler, manager of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The fire was stopped at the university campus edge. Mr. Keeler said: "Over a year ago attention was called to inadequate fire protection. The Chamber proposed to the railroad commission a plan whereby a \$400,000 levy should be charged against increases of water service. The increase was favored five to one by the chamber, but no action was taken. This conflagration proved again that the modern community must be backed by modern water facilities. We have learned a lesson."

She said that there were rooms in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SCOTTISH RITE CHIEF WARNS COUNCIL AGAINST DIRECT ACTION

Lending of Influence to Political Measures Frowned Upon
—Constructive Educational Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The setting for business of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Northern Jurisdiction, composed of 46 active 33d Degree Masons, was well defined in the Scottish Rite Cathedral this morning, when Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander, declared the council open. Legislative sessions will continue several days. The sovereign commander's allocution, delivered to the council and Grand Elect Masons, was largely devoted to the maintenance of its traditional policy in the matters of education and civics.

Afterward the council was opened in the fourteenth degree and formal welcome to the hosts of Scottish Rite Masons was given by New York City.

The promotion of education, which has been one of the chief concerns of this Supreme Council, received attention in Sovereign Commander Abbott's allocution, both in respect to work accomplished and a restatement of the council's position on necessary governmental legislation regarding schools. During the year scholarships were awarded to sons and daughters of Master Masons, one for each of the 15 states in the jurisdiction, sending 15 boys and girls to American colleges.

Direct Action Opposed
A declination was registered to take a stand of direct action upon the passage of a new school law in Ohio. Instead of taking a position on the proposed law, there was made in February a reiteration that the Supreme Council, though interested in all constructive work of citizenship, did not anticipate lending its influence to the passage or defeat of legislative bills in city, state or nation.

A sentiment exists for a more direct political action in similar instances, especially in such as affects the public school system, but it is not anticipated that the present council will deviate from the position so far heretofore held. The allocation dwelt on the Masonic

Constantinople Forces Being Rapidly Evacuated

By Special Cable
Constantinople, Sept. 18.—The evacuation of the military forces of Constantinople is progressing rapidly. The allied commanders state that all troops may be out of the city by Oct. 1. Six thousand French and British infantrymen embark this week. H. M. S. Iron Duke sails tomorrow.

WOMEN URGE LAW FOR JURY SERVICE

Call It Civic and Public Duty
—Cite Success of System
in 24 States

Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president, and Miss Florence H. Lusk, a secretary of the League of Women Voters of Boston, appeared today to argue in favor of women being compelled by the laws to serve as jurors in Massachusetts before the Commission on Jury Service appointed by the Governor and two branches of the State Legislature to consider the problem and report to the next Legislature. The hearing room in the State House was filled today by men and women interested and in favor of the laws providing for "mixed juries" in this State. Mrs. Jennie L. Barron, an attorney, followed Mrs. Rotch and Miss Lusk, arguing in favor of this departure from the present jury system.

Mrs. Rotch sketched briefly the history of the efforts made so far in this State for a change being made in the laws whereby women as well as men shall be qualified to serve on juries. She spoke of the appearance last year in the Legislature of the League of Women Voters and something of the bill then presented for passage.

Mixed Juries Cited
Miss Lusk said that jury service was no new thing, that in Babylon 2200 years ago women had served on juries. She said that women served in the juries in this country in the colonial days and today she declared that one-half of the states of the Union had adopted the system of mixed juries and with marked success.

The hearing had gone but a short time when the different commissioners began to ask questions of the proponents for women jurors in Massachusetts. Attorney Thomas W. Proctor asked what provisions would have to be made in the courthouses of the Commonwealth for the changed system should it be recommended by the next Legislature.

Miss Lusk said that a study had been given the Suffolk County Court House in Boston by the representatives of the Women's League of Women Voters but that because of the fact that but one set of blue prints, or plans, of the court house was in existence and it was in the custody of John A. Kellher, high sheriff of the county, it had been impossible for the League to give accurate facts and figures.

She said that there were rooms in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SPANISH DICTATOR OFFERS CATALONIA PARTIAL HOME RULE

Gen. Primo Rivera Would Grant
Measure of Autonomy to All
the Spanish Provinces

By Special Cable
MADRID, Sept. 18.—There is still no sign of a violent reaction against the new military Directorate and the first danger is now past. The present suspicious are only toward Labor and the Communists, between whom a new agreement for action is reported in preparation. Gen. Primo Rivera, the Dictator, is issuing statements calculated to appease Labor and among the working classes away from the big centers there appears no disposition to rebel. The Communists, however, remain a dangerous element.

The Dictator also seeks a compromise with Catalonia by suggesting a possible grant of a large measure of home rule for all Spanish provinces, equivalent to the original demands of the Catalan regionalists, but will not countenance the separatist aspirations of a body known as Catalan Action, which latterly has taken the lead.

The Directorate claims a saving of nearly 4,000,000 pesetas annually has already been effected in the civil administration, which also shows signs of greater efficiency, sharp orders having been sent to every department in Madrid and the provinces. The Directorate also states that strong action is to be taken against profiteers who are responsible for the high cost of living and landlords who are charging excessive house rents.

The case most keenly discussed is the intended prosecution of Santiago Alba, late Foreign Minister, against whom it is stated charges are brought of misappropriation of public funds to his own advantage, especially in connection with the Morocco campaign. The Dictator declares that Señor Alba is the most unworthy politician of modern times and the Directorate is determined to bring him before the judges. To the demand sent to Señor Alba at Biarritz that he should return and also send a governmental automobile he had taken with him Señor Alba is reported as replying that he had no intention of returning to Spain.

It is said the King strongly pressed Señor Alba, when together in the north and the revolutionary movement was announced, to return to Madrid, but Señor Alba insisted that it was impossible to obtain justice in the existing conditions.

The Dictator also announces his intention to prosecute Marques Alhucemas, the late Premier, who has written stating that as charges are being openly made against him he demands an opportunity to justify himself before a tribunal and is ready, as a man of honor and good record and conscience to present himself at any moment.

Meanwhile he is going with his family over the French frontier to Hendaye.

ATTEMPT TO OUST EMIR ABDULLAH FAILS

By Special Cable
CAIRO, Sept. 18.—Reports from Transjordan indicate a desperate attempt to overthrow the Emir Abdullah Government narrowly missed success. The trouble apparently began through the Emir Abdullah having granted various concessions to the powerful Beni Sakhr tribe as a reward for their assistance in repelling the recent Wahabi attack.

These concessions angered the Adwan tribe, rivals of the Beni Sakhr. The Adwans adopted a minority attitude toward Abdullah and presented him with an ultimatum demanding, among other things, the dismissal of many senior officials. Abdullah granted the demands, but subsequently concluded that he had been bluffed, whereupon he canceled the concessions to the Adwans; moreover, he arrested and banished to Jeddah six prominent Adwans, whereupon the Adwan tribe allied itself with the Belka tribe and carried out a concerted attack on Emir Abdullah's headquarters at Amman last Sunday.

After a fierce engagement the attackers were routed with heavy casualties.

PROSECUTOR CRITICIZES JUDGE WHO FINED "BOOTLEGGERS" \$100

"Cannot Enforce Dry Law Without Backing of Court,"
Says Mr. Bushnell—Calls Sentence 'Travesty on Justice'

"This office stands for the enforcement of the prohibition law, no matter whom it touches, but we cannot enforce the law unless we have the backing of the court. It is a travesty on justice to sentence a gang of bootleggers doing business on a \$20,000 scale the same as the ignorant foreigner who has a little still in his own house to supply his own table and perhaps sells a little to his friends," declared Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, this morning, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

He was speaking of the protest he made yesterday to the \$100 fine imposed by Judge Frederick J. Macleod in the East Cambridge Court on each of four men charged with keeping and exposing liquor for sale. "The district attorney, Arthur K. Reading, is in full accord with me and backs me up," Mr. Bushnell added.

Mr. Bushnell stated that the case was the result of a raid on a so-called garage July 30 last. Something like \$30,000 worth of liquor was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

ZAGHLUL PASHA RETURNS TO EGYPT

Hearty Welcome Accorded to
Nationalist Leader

By Special Cable
ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18.—Zaghlul Pasha disembarked here yesterday, after nearly two years' absence, 18 months of which he was exiled in the Seychelles and Gibraltar. His compatriots, including deputations from every part of Egypt, accorded the veteran a hearty welcome which, however, was markedly restrained compared with the scenes of joy which accompanied Zaghlul's return in similar circumstances in 1921.

The impression gained yesterday was that the popular, while still generating Zaghlul's personality, considered that wild demonstrations of patriotic fervor no longer serve a useful purpose, while the people's leaders realize the danger of too exuberant manifestations, leading to the damage of prosperity and alarming foreign communities.

Today everything is peaceful. Shortly after landing, Zaghlul visited the King, thereby closing the breach between the throne and the Nationalist leader, which has existed since nearly five years ago when the latter began a vigorous independence campaign, including hostility toward the King, who was then considered a creature of British policy.

The first parliamentary election began Sept. 27, and Egypt awaits a pronouncement of policy by Zaghlul, commands an unrivaled place in his compatriots' affection.

NEW YORK PRESSES HALTED BY STRIKE

City Goes Newsless When Web
Pressmen Walk Out on Pub-
lishers Without Warning

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—New York City was practically without newspapers today as the result of a strike called at midnight by Local 25 of the Web Pressmen and Assistants. Both the morning and evening editions were affected. The publishers have been in conference all morning. The hope of the strikers is that the ranks of the newspaper owners will be broken and that individual agreements will be entered into. The demands of the strikers are for a six-hour night, an eight-hour day and an increase of \$10 a week over the present rate of \$45 and \$51.

The strike vote last evening broke off negotiations between the publishers and the pressmen, which have been in progress for several months. On Sept. 1, the arbitration agreement handed down 18 months ago by Federal Judge Martin T. Manton expired, and since then the men have been proceeding under a temporary agreement. The Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which came into the negotiations, was not proceeding rapidly enough, according to the local men and in spite of the fact that the national president, Major George L. Berry, is said to have had a proposal for reduction in hours ready to present last evening the strike was called. Isaac Rosenthal, secretary of the union, is responsible for the statement that "the vote was unanimous and the strike is 100 per cent."

The only newspapers published this morning in New York, according to Mr. Rosenthal, were the Brooklyn Times, which is not a party to the publishers' agreement, and the Morning Telegraph, which was, he declared, the first of the newspapers to fulfill the strikers' hopes by entering into a separate agreement with them; the New York Call, which is the labor organ; the Bronx Home News, and the foreign language and small district papers.

Judge Manton's decision has been bitterly resented by the pressmen, who declared that it wiped out the gains of 20 years with respect to last evening the strike was called. Isaac Rosenthal, secretary of the union, is responsible for the statement that "the vote was unanimous and the strike is 100 per cent."

Undoubtedly the feeling engendered

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

BULGARIA AWAITS ACTION OF POWERS IN BALKAN DISPUTE

Chargé d'Affaires Hastens to
Paris With Memorandum on
Crisis to M. Poincaré

Sofia Sees Threat of Invasion on
Frontier—Jugoslavs Massing
Troops and Airplanes

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 18.—Competent observers here see a war cloud looming in the Balkans and unless the Allies act promptly and bring Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to order there may be another conflagration. Each of these little states is accusing the other of planning aggression.

Mr. Morloff, the Bulgarian chargé d'affaires in Paris, came post haste from Geneva and submitted a memorandum to M. Poincaré in which he declared that following Serbia's secret ultimatum there was danger of the Bulgarian capital being seized. Mr. Morloff is categorical. He has a conviction that Yugoslavia has the intention of invading Bulgaria and he will ask the League of Nations to intervene if the great powers do not act with sufficient dispatch. He declared that Yugoslav infantry, artillery and airplanes are massed along the Bulgarian frontier.

Jugoslavs Make Allegations

Jugoslavia in turn is afraid of invasion by Bulgarian comitads. This State makes the allegation that from information received Bulgaria proposes to invade Yugoslav Macedonia in a few days from now, an allegation which Bulgaria denies, declaring that it is disarmed, as the Treaty of Neuilly provided. What Bulgaria demands is that Yugoslavia shall allow the minority population of Macedonia to live in quietude, for, owing to present conditions, these people are unable to live as they wish, are compelled to give up their homes and find others in Bulgaria.

The position in the Balkans is not likely to be improved by Italy's latest action in sending General Giardino as civil Governor to Fiume. Following registration with the League of Nations of the Treaty of Rapallo, this step is considered somewhat singular. It was believed that this act connoted a desire on Italy's part to solve the Fiume problem peacefully, but the view in diplomatic circles is that Signor Mussolini's latest gesture can be likened to the coup of Gabriel d'Annunzio which practically made Fiume an Italian city.

Approves Italy's Action

Bulgaria is said to approve Italy's action, which it is declared has been under consideration for some time. If the Italian claim is disputed by Yugoslavia, as no doubt it will be, the Bulgars are credited with an intention of entering upon a war against their neighbor. The allied representatives at Sofia, realizing the dangerous situation, have already taken action by calling upon the Bulgarian Government to respect the pledges given and which give Yugoslavia the right to thrust back the Bulgarian comitads, who may enter Yugoslav territory.

Italy is accused of having bargained for Bulgarian neutrality. Strong hints here that Signor Mussolini also counts on receiving support from Hungary in the event of Yugoslavia resorting to armed resistance to Italian pretensions. It may be that when Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, meets M. Poincaré tomorrow there will be other things to talk about besides reparations and the parlous condition of Germany created by the disinclination to give up the policy of passive resistance.

There is no doubt whatever that on the question of maintaining peace in Southern Europe France and Great Britain will be united. Diplomats see in Signor Mussolini's action another manifestation of defiance of the League of Nations. The Italian Premier acted without appraising the powers of his intention. It would appear that General Giardino has been given a free hand in Fiume. He will be closely watched. Probably there will be more work for the Ambassadors' Council in thwarting the Napoleonic designs of Signor Mussolini.

Macedonian Raids Prepared

By Special Cable
BELGRADE, Sept. 18.—The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here learns from a most reliable source that official reports arriving at Belgrade, as well as at Athens and Bucharest, confirm the news that great Macedonian raids are being prepared in Bulgaria just now when the Balkan situation is disturbed as a result of the Italo-Greek conflict. The Government here has informed both its greater and lesser allies of this, calling their attention to the danger. At the same time it is declared it would undertake no responsibility for the consequences. At Sofia it has made a serious declaration through its representative and the Bulgarian Premier has promised to take measures against the intended raids.

GREEK BUSINESS IN TURKEY

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—The European High Commissioners have requested Adnan Bey to authorize the reopening of the Greek business concerns closed in Constantinople by the Angora Government. The Bank of Athens will resume operations after the evacuation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CALLED FUTILE AS CRIME DETERRENT

Comparative Statistics Prove Extreme Penalty Bad Policy—Sing Sing Warden Opposes "Death Sentence"

Capital punishment, in the opinion of experts at the Congress of the American Prison Association, may relieve society of the somewhat difficult, though not impossible task of removing its criminals; but it is futile as a means for preventing crime. Statistics and experience, not sentiment, are behind this opinion. Dr. Amos O. Squire of Sing Sing prison, who for twenty years had had to do with the carrying out of such penalties, declared yesterday:

"When one realizes that in the United States in 1922, with a population of about 110,000,000 persons, there were approximately 9500 homicides and but 114 executions, whereas in Great Britain and Wales, with approximately 40,000,000 people, there were 63 murders, we cannot help but feel that capital punishment has not been the deterrent factor that its advocates hoped it would be."

The most recent, comprehensive study of the problem of capital punishment has just been completed by Major Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, and a very active opponent of capital punishment. The results of his nation-wide investigation have been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor. In addition to the compilation of data Major Lawes has been in communication with the governors of states where capital punishment has been abolished.

Extreme Penalty No Deterrent
His own conclusion is "that the combined weight of the evidence of all these independent groups of statistical data, each corroborating the other, inclines the scale so strongly that the thinking person is bound to conclude that the death penalty has no apparent effect as a deterrent."

Further, he declares, that in states where capital punishment has been abolished, "there appears to be little public sentiment in favor of a return to the death penalty, according to the opinions expressed by the governors. Much of the sentiment against the abolition of capital punishment in the states which have retained it, however, is due to the fact that the public has not been awakened to the real facts. Most men give little thought to the problem and dismiss it with the hasty conclusion that only with legalized murder by the state can illegal murder by the individual be checked."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Jamaica Pond, 8:15.
American Institute of Banking, Boston Chapter, Open House, 8:30, 100 State St., 8:30.
Automobile Dealer and Garage Association, Inc., Conference on motor vehicle laws, Hotel Lenox, 8.
Boston Y. M. C. A., Public musical program, lobby, 8 to 9.
Copley, "Mr. Hopkins," 8:15.
Katharine, "The Covered Wagon" (film), 8:15.
Plymouth, "The Cat and the Canary," 8:20.
St. James, "Nice People," 8:15.
Shubert, "I'll Say She Is," 8:15.
Selwyn, "Run, Run, Run," 8:30.
Tremont, "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8:15.
Wilbur, "Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Motor & Accessory Manufacturers' Association, Annual convention, Copley Plaza, 2.
Hearing of pleas for reopening of Cambridge Industrial Shop for the Blind, Executive Council, State House, 11:30.
Rotary Club of Boston, Luncheon address, "The Prison Association," by Charles H. Johnson, secretary, State Board of Charities of New York, Boston City Club, 12:30.
Radio Program Features
Tonight
WNAC (Boston)—8 to 10, band concert.
WGI (Medford Hills)—8:15, review of conditions in iron and steel industry.
7, Babson's weekly business report, 7:30, speeches and entertainment at Kiwanis convention.
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WFAF (New York City)—7:40, piano and contralto solos, 8:20, talk on police problems, 9, "A Talk with Boys," 9:30, "The Great American School," by George H. Sherwood, executive secretary, American Museum of Natural History, 9:45, orchestral program.
WGYY (Schenectady)—8:45, musical program.
WJZ (New York City)—8:55, children's story, 9:45, "Religion in Business," by Alexander Hamilton Institute, 8, "Broadway," 8:30, "Etiquette," 10, orchestral program.
WOR (Newark)—6:30, children's stories, WRC (Washington)—7, children's story.

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Major Lawes prepared tables for the various sectional state divisions, and it was found that the combined average rates of homicides in abolition states was lower than in capital punishment states. Then, turning to other countries, Major Lawes, in correspondence with American consular representatives, discovered that homicides were less frequent in states where capital punishment had been abolished.

The Netherlands Statistics
In the Netherlands, for instance, without capital punishment, there were, in the period from 1910 to 1921, only from one-sixth to one-tenth as many homicides, for every 100,000 of population, as in the United States.

When the citizens of a commonwealth are educated to the point of believing that a criminal needs scientific treatment at the hands of a penologist when a state is provided with penal and correctional institutions adequate as to size, equipment and personnel; when convicts without being "coddled," are so trained that they return to their communities better citizens for having been incarcerated; when a state has taken such forward steps in penal reform no appreciable opposition to the abolition of capital punishment will be manifested.

Opposition to capital punishment by the governors of states where capital punishment has been abolished, rather than repressive measures is found in most of the replies which Major Lawes received from the governors. "The final and complete abolition of capital punishment," he declared, "awaits the awakening of public interest to the real facts in the situation. When the public is awakened there will be no doubt of the result."

NEW YORK PRESSES HALTED BY STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)
during that period entered into the quick decision for strike, a decision which surprised the public circles. The strike is not sanctioned by the national union, and at the office of Hugh Frayne, local representative of the American Federation of Labor, it was said that there had been no consultation on the strike declaration. Major Berry, who comes from Farmington, Tenn., has established himself in headquarters at the Hotel Waldorf, where he has been in conference all morning. No statements were forthcoming either from him or from David Simons, president of local No. 25, but the strike was declared by the union, which he said grew out of inability of the union and the publishers to agree to a working contract to replace one which expired Sept. 1. A statement issued by Mr. Simons said:

For the past 18 months we have been working under an agreement known as Judge Martin's award, which decreased our earning capacity 35 per cent. It imposed more hours of employment on pressmen than on any of the other mechanical trades in the newspaper industry. It has made conditions unbearable. The death rate of our union has increased 50 per cent. After a dozen meetings between the union committee and a committee of publishers we found it impossible to agree on any one point or to make a new contract.
The board of directors of the international union, appointed a committee to negotiate with the publishers, and they too, after a dozen meetings, found it impossible to come to an agreement. The union unable to stand the conditions any longer, decided . . . to refuse to work any longer under the present conditions.

A publisher's statement said:
The board of directors of the international printing pressmen's union is negotiating with the publishers of New York for a new contract with their local union. Several important parts of a contract concerning hours, overtime and luncheon periods had been agreed upon and were submitted to their respective bodies for approval. The publishers have no information as to the action of the local union and no word from any international or local officers as to the cause of the strike. No

RESTAURANTS WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn
1703 New York Avenue Northwest
Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
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SELF-GOVERNMENT IN PRISON OPPOSED

Maryland Penal Institution Head Voices Contrasting Note at Convention

Taking sharp issue with many of the penologists who are attending the congress of the American Prison Association and who have expressed themselves in favor of teaching the prisoners the duties of citizenship by giving them opportunities for self-government, Claude B. Sweeney, warden of the Maryland Penal Institution, declared himself opposed to such innovations in an address delivered before this morning's meeting in Framingham, Mass.

Speaking on the "Warden's Opportunity," Mr. Sweeney declared: "The warden's influence must dominate the prison—a view which is totally at variance with any doctrine of self-government; that is, a government by the inmates themselves."
Although the sessions of the Prison Congress this year have been noted for the prominent place given to such plans for self-government, as the National Welfare League sponsored by Thomas Mott Osborne and supported by many of the most prominent penologists, there is still a strong sentiment in agreement with the convictions expressed, this morning, by Mr. Sweeney. "No one," he declared, "is to govern the prison until he has proved himself fit to govern himself, and there is certainly at least prima facie evidence that in some particular the inmates of our penal institutions were not able to govern themselves properly, at least not so able at the time of their reception."

Function of the Prison
On the other hand, it is pointed out by those who believe in prison democracy, that investigation of social conditions indicates that many men who have failed properly to govern themselves failed because of conditions and influences over which they had little or no control. It is said, further, that the inmates of our penal institutions do recognize the fundamental manhood of these men and seek to develop it. This development requires that, within the scope of the prison, the prisoners receive a part in meeting and solving the social problems in order that they may be better equipped for that activity, on a wider scale, when they are released.

WOMEN URGE LAW FOR JURY SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)
the Court House which might be made over for women voters who should have to remain in the Court House all night when on jury duty, and she spoke of the necessity of a matron for such apartments.

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, member of the House of Representatives, declared quite positively that women who would serve on juries would not be in need of the services of matrons and she created a laugh when she said that she and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, her colleague in the House of Representatives, had been provided a plain retiring room, yet one very adequate through "the common sense, civility and courtesy" of the men in charge of the State House.

Miss Luscomb retorted that the League of Women Voters would be willing to trust the "common sense, civility and courtesy" of the custodians of the court houses to care for the women when service on juries was made obligatory.

Certain Exemptions
She favored the bill presented to the last Legislature and which was referred to the commission which makes jury service compulsory for women with few exemptions.

The bill exempts nurses, training nurses, women attending members of their own families who may be ill, and mothers or legal guardians of children under 12. Mothers or guardians of children under 12 may be excused at their own request.

Since equal suffrage has been given the women, they feel, she said, that jury service is a civic and public duty, and they are willing to take their places with men.

SONS OF ITALY TO CONVENE SOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18 (Special)—Approximately 500 delegates from the United States and Canada are expected to attend the supreme convention of the Order of Sons of Italy to be held in this city on Oct. 25 to 31. Don Gelasio Catani, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, is to be the guest of honor. It is hoped to obtain the presence of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as a speaker and guest. Among those expected to take part in the program are Gov. William S. Flynn and Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

One of the chief aims of the convention will be the forming of a definite policy for the assimilation of the Italian speaking people in America into the citizenry of the United States and Canada through methods that will result in making them a potential influence in the improvement of conditions.

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Mr. Sweeney insists, however: "I do not believe that those who are compelled to deal at close range with the inmates of our penal institutions and study the problems of their control and their training from a practical standpoint can agree with many of the ideas which have been presented by many who seem to have an exaggerated sympathy with the wrongdoer. Prison statistics have repeatedly informed us that 65 to 70 per cent of prison inmates return to some prison for subsequent sentences."

"Unless a reformation can be obtained in more than 30 per cent of this type our prison population is certain to be an increasing one. There will be more recruits to this class under any condition of society that we can hope to look forward to in the near future, than the 30 per cent referred to as reformed. It is a condition that is none too promising and one that needs increasing care. Our earnest consideration, and I know of no body of people that it should concern more than the wardens of our penal institutions. Their opportunity is great."

Framingham Session
The regular sessions of the Prison Association met this morning at the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, having been invited there by Mrs. Jesse D. Hodder, a vice-president of the Association. During the afternoon special trips were made to the State Farm at Bridgewater, the Criminal Insane, the State School for the Feeble-Minded at Wrentham; the

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PROSECUTOR CRITICIZES JUDGE WHO FINED "BOOTLEGGERS" \$100

(Continued from Page 1)

Court in Massachusetts decided on a flat rule of \$100 fine for first offenders against liquor law violators. That means that though a man may have a criminal record, yet if he has never before been convicted under the liquor law he should be fined but \$100, Mr. Bushnell explained.
"To a man who is making thousands and thousands of dollars out of the illicit sale of liquor, such a sentence is no deterrent," he said, and added that he had had barrels of the liquor piled up in the court room yesterday as witnesses against the offenders.
The stand taken by the assistant district attorney and the office he represents should bring out a letter of approval from every woman in the

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably showers late tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature and moderate southerly winds.
Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday; warmer Wednesday and in Vermont and New Hampshire tonight moderate west to south winds.
Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain tonight or Wednesday; warmer moderate west to south winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 42 Kansas City 68
Atlantic City 58 Memphis 74
Boston 50 Montreal 50
Buffalo 60 Nantucket 60
Calgary 58 New Orleans 80
Charleston 70 New York 58
Chicago 68 Philadelphia 58
Denver 42 Pittsburgh 60
Des Moines 60 Portland, Me. 52

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday 6:42 p. m. Wednesday 7:20 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:35 p. m.

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Celebrated Milk Bread
Special Home Made and Raisin are a few of our specialties.
Grocers Baking Co., Boston

Join the Home Savings Bank Vacation Club Today!
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The comptroller of the United States currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Friday, Sept. 14.

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Japan's Immediate Need

Japan appeals direct to The Salvation Army for clothing to meet the great distress and destitution. Bundle Day has been fixed for Tuesday, September 25th. Articles most needed are: Blankets, Underwear for Men, Women and Children, Men's Suits, Shoes, Stockings, Socks, Cloth, Wraps, Cloaks, Sheets, Needles and Thread, Tape, Braids, Buttons, Pins, Face Towels, Soap, All Children's Clothes.

Winter comes in December. Several shiploads must be sent before that date. Please send parcels immediately, postpaid or by prepaid express, to the nearest Salvation Army Hall (consult telephone book for addresses) or to the Industrial Home, 87 Vernon Street, Boston.

W. A. MCINTYRE, Colonel
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Newest Fall Dresses in Interesting Styles
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Lovely styles in satin, crepe, satin, Charmeuse and Perle Twill. Features include piquant flounces, slenderizing panels, chic pleats and scores of other new details. Embroidery and beading play an important part in the effective trimmings. Shades include the new browns, rosewood, and navy. Women's and misses' sizes.

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COURT INTERPRETS
WORDING OF TREATY

Question of Polish Minorities Adjudicated Upon—League Held Competent

By Special Cable
GELDERLAND, Holland, Sept. 18.—The World Court on Saturday gave an advisory opinion in answer to a question regarding the interpretation of Article 4 of the Polish Minorities Treaty of June 28, 1919. According to this article, Poland admits and declares to be Polish, ipso facto, persons of German nationality born in the territory ceded to Poland by Germany, "of parents habitually resident there."

The Polish Government had interpreted this clause as meaning that the parents of the persons in question must have been habitually resident in the said territory at the time of coming into power of the treaty. The persons concerned laid a complaint before the League of Nations, whereupon Poland disputed the competence of the League to deal with the question, on the grounds that these persons were not yet Polish Nationals and could not therefore constitute a minority.

The World Court, to which the dispute was referred, arrived at the conclusion that the League was competent, as the wording of the treaty showed that the minorities referred to might be the minorities of the inhabitants without regard to the question of their political allegiance. It was furthermore held that the clauses concerning nationality being inserted in the minorities treaty proved that the acquisition of Polish nationality by ex-Germans was placed under the protection of the League, for otherwise these clauses would partly overlap corresponding provisions of the Peace Treaty. The Court also decided that the terms of Article 4 only required the parents of the persons in question to have been habitually resident in the territory ceded at time of the birth of such persons as the additional conditions imposed by Poland were arbitrary and tended to lessen the value of the treaty.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES
ARE AFFORDED RELIEF

How Russian refugees from Constantinople, who have been sent to New York by the Christian Science Relief Committee in the Near East, are received and helped by the relief committee of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, is told in a report from Mrs. Elsi R. Sargeant, assistant clerk of the Relief Committee of Second Church, which was transmitted to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in a letter from Lieutenant-Commander Harry T. Sandlin, United States Navy. Commander Sandlin had charge of the sending of the refugees from Constantinople.

Among the refugees arriving in August was Marquis Schinshin, who had traveled steamer in order to be with his people. All Russian refugees are met by a committee from Second Church, and assisted by Christian Scientists in finding employment.

AMERICAN DOCTOR DECORATED
By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Athens advices state that Dr. Wilfrid M. Post of Princeton, New Jersey, has been decorated with the Order of King George I by the Greek Government in recognition of his sanitary and relief work for the Anatolian deportees in Constantinople.

AMERICA, ISOLATED,
WEAKENED TREATY,
COL. HOUSE'S VIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

the end of indirect dealings and the beginning of a real settlement. German industrialists, moreover, knowing the situation in Germany, prefer to give one-third of their industries to France rather than to allow the Communists to take them all.

There is a widespread belief that France is bent upon the dismemberment of Germany and will not be content merely with reparations. I realize there is such a belief, but it is to be remembered that there is an international conscience and there is means for expressing it. The militarists and the exploiters and the annexationists, however, they may appear to be, dare not reckon without it.

It is the League of Nations, Colonel House believes, that gives expression to this international conscience. "The recent Greco-Italian crisis," he said, "gave the most striking vindication of the power of the League that has, as yet, been afforded. He continued:

The actual settlement was accomplished by the Council of Ambassadors but the League was behind it. The power of the League is that it has, as yet, been afforded. He continued:

League Keeps Peace
Friends of the League, in their enthusiasm, and opponents of the League, in their prejudice, have united many of them, in condemning the League for not insisting upon its undoubted prerogatives. They, however, overlook two facts. First of these is the fact that the League's concern is to keep peace—regardless of who does the keeping. Second, the League, knowing the opposition of Mussolini drove him to a retreat from his original position, would never have been heard in 1914. Today the League is the only power left in the world long in doubt of the force of their disapproval.

There are many divergent opinions on Europe's problems, but I have failed to find a single individual who is conversant with international affairs who is not convinced that had America played its part in 1919, the present chaos would never have come. I read while in England, Lord Birkenhead's recent speech at Westminster in which he condemned the idealism of Woodrow Wilson, and in a statement that Europe, at the present moment, did not have more great idealist than Woodrow Wilson. It is tragic, at this time in world history, for anyone to stand and decry idealism. Where, save in idealism, will we ever find a way out?

As for America's present policy of isolation Colonel House preferred to let it speak for itself. "We have had four years of isolation," he said, "and what has it accomplished? Nothing—save the reconstruction of many of those things we hoped that the war had destroyed and the destruction of many of the better things we hoped had come from it." He concluded:

There is hope, however. We have just seen the most serious post-war crisis amicably settled. So long as the machinery exists whereby settlements can be accomplished peacefully, and so long as the nations of the world are increasingly convinced of the desirability of utilizing that machinery, there is basis for faith that, in the end, that closer world understanding for which we strove in 1919 may be brought to pass. Europe, I hope, has turned the corner, and there will be better, brighter days ahead.

AMERICA INCREASES
EXPORTS TO PANAMA

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Panama imports for the month of July, 1923, amounted to \$1,239,235, exceeding any month since 1920, and the proportion from the United States, 78 per cent by weight and 66 per cent by value of the total, represents the largest value from this country since June, 1921, according to statistics issued today by the Department of Commerce.

Great Britain and France were the nearest competitors, followed by China and Japan, and then Germany, with less than \$20,000 worth of merchandise. Exports for the month included 400 tons of manganese ore to the United States, the first shipment since 1920.

HOPE FOR FIUME SETTLEMENT
RESTS IN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

Italy Submits New Proposals Which Cannot Be Discussed Before Yugoslav Representative Reaches Rome

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 18.—In an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Voislav Antonovich, the Yugoslav Minister in Rome, stated that the Fiume negotiations had reached a deadlock, but there was still hope that direct negotiations might lead to a settlement of the dispute. Italy submitted new proposals which, however, cannot be discussed before the return of Mr. Ninichich from Belgrade. Diplomatic conversations therefore have been temporarily suspended until the Italian proposals are examined by the Yugoslav Cabinet.

Mr. Antonovich believes the Yugoslav answer will not reach Rome before Thursday. In any case the situation will begin to clear up by the end of the week.

The appointment of General Giardino as military Governor of Fiume caused no surprise in Italy, and the situation as judged here is not concerning.

FORESTRY BOARD
TO GIVE HEARING

Senate Committee to Learn New England's Problems

Reforestation problems of New England will be discussed at a public hearing in room 370 of the State House Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock before George H. Moses of New Hampshire, Charles L. McNary of Oregon, James Cousens of Michigan, Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida and Pat Harrison of Mississippi, United States senators, who compose the special committee on Reforestation which has held hearings in different parts of the country.

A detailed presentation of the work being done by forestry departments of the New England States will probably be made at the hearing, together with the calling of the committee's attention to the desirability of Government help to the small woodland owner through the adoption of farm forestry extension as a part of the present Agricultural Extension Service, according to a statement issued by the Massachusetts Forestry Association in connection with the hearing. This statement also says:

New England is a wood manufacturing region and those manufacturers are vitally affected by a shortage of timber. Many chambers of commerce have appointed delegates to represent them at the hearing. The forestry committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will give an informal luncheon to the committee at the Boston City Club.

Senate Resolution 398, under which the committee was appointed, provides that it shall investigate the problems of reforestation with a view to establishing a comprehensive national policy for lands chiefly suited for timber production, in order to insure a perpetual supply of timber for the people of the United States.

The committee will also hold a hearing in Bangor, Me., Sept. 27.

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Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles or a Strawberry Ice with the Fresh Strawberries
And then a Box of the Choicest of Candy

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Tailors
"To Men Who Know"
431 Fifth Avenue
New York City

What to Do—
It is rather late and she does not know whether she should write him into the house or not. He does not know whether he should ask permission to call, or wait until he is invited. The Book of Etiquette would have told them both exactly what is expected of them. Throughout life this famous work acts as a guide, a silent "social secretary."

What to Say—
If you have ever been "tongue-tied" at a party you know how embarrassing it can be to be unable to converse with the other guests, to sit silent, uncomfortable, alone. The Book of Etiquette tells you exactly what to say on every occasion—how to become an interesting and interesting conversationalist.

What to Wear—
They are attending the opera for the first time. With what repugnance they enter—fearful that they may have made some error in dress. The Book of Etiquette tells exactly what is correct to wear on all occasions. A social secretary for life!

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Protect the Enamel
Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a firm comb which contains harsh grit.

Pepsodent
The New-Day Dentifrice

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At One-Half the Price

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NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO

—is what the Indian calls September, the month when the golden corn is harvested for corn meal cakes, muffins and bread. "The Moon of Rising Sales" is what the NUCCA Grocer calls it, for there's no Spread for hot bread more sweet and true-to-flavor than NUCCA—

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THE BEST FOODS, Inc.
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Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

DOMINIONS TO HOLD
EMPIRE CONFERENCE

Overseas Representatives to Discuss Many Vital Questions—Premiers on Their Way

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Imperial Conference is due to open shortly in Downing Street and representatives of the dominions from all over the Empire are now on their way here and are due to arrive during next week. Their stay will probably extend over at least five or six weeks, for the subjects to be discussed are both numerous and important. It has been arranged at present that economic questions will be debated in separate conferences, but both bodies will meet concurrently.

Owing to the great importance of these economic questions as affecting the prosperity of the various portions of the Empire, the overseas prime ministers are bringing considerable bodies of expert advisers to assist them in their work. The first meeting is fixed for Oct. 1, and, as at the last conference in 1921 it will be opened by the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, who will outline the general situation of imperial policy. A review of foreign affairs since the meeting of two years ago will probably be presented early, so that events since then may be considered with relation to the present and future policy, and the dominion ministers will have the opportunity of discussion and of ventilating their opinions on the Ruhr occupation and reparations.

Following this will come the questions of naval, military, and air defenses and imperial and wireless communications. The naval situation, resulting from the Washington conference, will be reviewed and the future co-operation in all questions of defense between imperial and dominion governments dealt with. Among these will be the much-discussed Singapore naval base with the question of dominion contributions thereto. One of the most important necessities for the distant parts of the Empire is the more rapid means of communication, and India, Australia, and New Zealand all hope to obtain a definite advance in the development of the airship, the cable, and the wireless communications.

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ANGORA MEETS OPPOSITION
IN ENFORCING A DRY REGIME

Wet Forces, Mostly Foreign, Have Support of Press, and Predict Great Social Misery and Financial Loss to State

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Sept. 18.—Turkey is still wet in the newly regained regions owing to the powerful opposition that has been raised externally and internally. The prohibition law is practiced in those provinces where the Kemalist influence is dominating. In its efforts to put the law into effect, Angora committed many blunders, thus providing proof of its lack of resolution and foresight. As soon as Constantinople raises difficulties Angora relaxes its grip and things proceed as usual. After holding Constantinople Angora reiterated its determination to put the dry regime in practice on the banks of the Bosphorus, and even assigned dates for the final cessation of the wet period, but was finally compelled to revise its decision.

The opponents were mostly foreign with some native interests, among whom the French especially have played a sad rôle by encouraging a vice that has caused so much suffering in the East. The French Constantinople Embassy organ, "Stamboul" strove to demonstrate the big material and moral losses that would follow should Turkey adopt a dry regime. The paper asserted that the suppression of the liquor factories would deprive 60,000 workers of their means of subsistence and would bring about misery, immorality and riots; besides, the State would lose a rich source of revenue.

Other foreign interests upheld the French theme and endeavored to rally the internal forces in an array against dryness. The Turkish paper, Tainin, alleged to be financed by foreign capital, raised considerable opposition, advancing identical arguments with those of "Stamboul."

Pressed by the opposition and dis-

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INDIAN PROBLEM ACUTE IN AFRICA

Retention of Kenya Highlands
for Whites Leads to Segregation
Movement in South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The problem of the Indian living among the white population has rapidly become the most acute in Africa. The settlement in Kenya, as suggested by the Colonial Office, has raised intense bitterness among Indians throughout the continent, and the uncompromising utterances of Mr. Smuts, the Indian leader, have done much to intensify feeling.

No sooner had the news reached South Africa that the Colonial Office suggested the retention of the highlands in Kenya for the white settlers than General Smuts began speaking in Natal on the need for the segregation of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

It is well known that the Union Government intends to bring forward during the next session of Parliament a bill that will mean segregation of Indians in South Africa. The Indian problem belongs not only to Natal, but is becoming a problem for the whole of Africa, as the Indian tends to migrate to the interior.

Indian Problem Uppermost
Not only Kenya but Tanganyika is in the throes of the Indian problem; and not only Natal and the Cape, but the Transvaal also, is becoming alarmed at its growth. General Smuts is notoriously firm on the Indian question in Africa. It had been said that the settlement in Kenya was due to strong representations made by the Premier of South Africa to the Colonial Office.

In a speech that he made in Natal recently, he said:
"I see no reason why this question is fairly and justly dealt with, why the Indian population should object to it. There exists a good cause for a substantial measure of segregation."

That is what we propose, and I know it is a very heavy program. No South African Government has tried it before. It is a case where we, as a European community, have only one plain duty before us. We can only carry out that duty.

Equal Franchise Demanded
One incident not previously touched upon is that the Indian community have recently continued to put forward to the Government a demand for equal franchise rights, and now they have been supported by Indians elsewhere. With regard to the franchise, the Indian community make a distinction between Indians in this country and natives in this country.

There is the colored line which is in existence today, right or wrong. I do not argue about that, but it is a clearly marked line you can follow. Once you cross that line, you see the difference. There should be any distinction between Indians and natives; and if Indians have to have the franchise then I see no reason why it should not be given to natives. We all know what the effect of that would be, and, therefore, I say that the only wise course in this matter of franchise is to go very, very carefully indeed.

In British Columbia there is an Indian population, and they do not have the vote. The question was put to the Prime Minister of Canada whether he would give the vote to the Indians in British Columbia in spite of the opposition of the people of British Columbia, and the answer was that he would not dream of such a thing. I think we can only take that line here in South Africa.

Naturally such frankness has roused the Indian community. Indian leaders are now touring the country seeking to co-ordinate the various Indian societies throughout South Africa, so that a united front may be presented when the legislation is introduced next session.

General Smuts is adamant; that much seems certain. At the same time, complete social and industrial segregation of Indians in South Africa is admitted by many here who have studied the problem to be out of the question today. The policy of setting aside an area wherein the Indian will be required to reside, both for trade and residential purposes, seems almost impracticable. Yet that is what the Government proposes to attempt.

BROADCAST CONTACT IS MADE ATTAINABLE FOR TELEPHONE USERS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Idzerda, a Dutch technical engineer, has made an important discovery by which radio broadcasting will be greatly facilitated. Until his invention it was necessary that the broadcasting be done either by people who were present at the broadcasting station, or by connecting the place where the music or speech destined for broadcasting was produced with the broadcasting station by a special cable, while a special sound amplifier had to be used.

Mr. Idzerda's invention makes it unnecessary that such special means be used. Whenever the ordinary telephone is connected between the place where the production happens and the broadcasting station, this is sufficient for attaining the same results as formerly.

Needless to say what an advantage for broadcasting performers this is. They can remain in their homes or in the places where they usually give their performances. Mr. Idzerda's invention has been tested in this city, where he in his house at a distance of three kilometers from the radio broadcasting station could be heard throughout Holland by means of an ordinary telephone connection. As patents rights have not yet been secured, no information was given out about the technical side of this invention.

SOUTHEAST HAS NOVEL NONSTOP RAILWAY

LONDON, Sept. 2—A novel railway system will shortly be completed for the Kursumat at Southeast-on-Sea. It is the invention of Mr. Yorath Lewis, an engineer, and would seem to have possibilities for city traffic.

The railway at Southeast is about

300 yards long and has two parallel lines. The motive plan is that of a revolving screw situated between the rails, which engages with gear teeth under the carriages. The screw revolves at a constant speed, but at the stepping-off stations the pitch of the thread is very close so that the carriage travels at a rate of only about two miles an hour, while in between the stations the thread widens out and the speed goes up to over 20 miles. There is no more difficulty in stepping on and off than there is on an escalator, or moving stairway, which are in common use at many London tube railway stations. The carriages have rubber-tired wheels running on broad rails and are open on the platform side so that travelers can easily board or get off from them while they are slowly moving. The advantages claimed for the system are that less time is lost, as there is no actual stopping and less energy is necessary for acceleration.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Was strolling through the high weeds in the back lot today, seeing what I could find—

Ran across a big speckled hen sitting on her nest. When she saw me she hopped off and started cackling to beat the band—

Don't blame her though. She had lots to cackle about—

Just then Mrs. Simpson appeared on the scene—thought sure she was going to scold me for disturbing that hen—

But what do you know about it?—She said she was mighty glad I had made the hen cackle and tell where her nest was!

—CARRIE

LAX ARMS LAW PREVAILS IN INDIA

Revision Called For to Prevent
Importation of Pistols

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The laxness of the Arms Act, or alternatively the Penal Code, seriously needs revision. The police have a good idea as to the number of rifles and shotguns in the possession of private individuals in India. They in fact worry the law-abiding European planter who owns a shotgun for sporting purposes with innumerable forms and regulations. At the same time, a more deadly trade, partly in revolvers but more in the small seven-shot automatic pistol, has sprung up which the police do not seem to possess adequate authority to control.

The Indian voluminous style of clothing facilitates the concealment of these small weapons, as the experience at Budge Budge, near Calcutta, proved in 1915. The Komagata Maru landed a number of returned emigrant Sikhs from Canada. These men were suspected of being revolutionaries; they and their baggage were most carefully searched on landing. Yet on the march to Calcutta, when some alteration arose some 30 men opened fire on the police with concealed pistols.

It is not believed, however, that any consignment of arms worthy of mention are imported into India through the ports. A bigger importation is undoubtedly taking place along the northwest frontier. Here the individual has much the same opportunities of concealing arms on his person, and it is in any case impossible to search every person crossing a frontier 1500 miles in length.

The break-up of Russia in 1918 led to an enormous consignment of arms looted from the arsenals of Erzerum and Trebizond arriving by caravan into Afghanistan. With the depreciated or worthless exchange these looted weapons were very cheap, and British officers on the Caspian line at that time were offered Browning pistols for a rupee or two.

As the Pathan is abandoning his dagger for the pistol, it would not take Afghanistan or the frontier tribes long to absorb such a surplus as has been mentioned above. The Browning pistol is also as cheap in Europe as formerly in Russian Turkestan. It has therefore been proposed that legislation on this subject should be made much more stringent, so as to require the most careful explanation and sanction for the possession of an automatic.

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Twilight Tales

The Sea Gull's Opera Glasses

PHILIP sat on the beach, digging for China. "If I dig for a week," he said to himself, "I might get there and then I'd pop out and surprise them all. And I'd pull their pigstails and pop in again before they saw me. Yes, I guess I'll stay here all night digging."

"You'll need a lantern for that. It's very dark here at night," said a voice. Philip looked up. There was nothing on the beach, except a sea gull

and his own pail and shovel. The pail had no mouth and the shovel had no mouth. The sea gull had one. "It must be the sea gull," reasoned Philip.

The sea gull was standing perfectly still, watching the waves come up over his feet.

"Good afternoon," said Philip. The sea gull turned and looked at him through the large end of a pair of opera glasses he wore round his neck. Philip quickly shrank to just four inches high.

"That's the right size to be," said the sea gull, as Philip looked about him in great surprise. The beach grass waved over his head and each grain of sand was a good-sized stone. The seaweed lay about in mountain-sized heaps, and the crabs were like wild animals. Philip hid under a shell, as one walked toward him.

"Come out," said the sea gull. "No, there's crabs around," said Philip.

The sea gull laughed. "Come out, and I'll take you for a ride on my back."

Philip poked his head out slowly, and when the crab had walked by, he came out and climbed on to the sea gull's strong back.

"Lie flat on your stomach and put your arms around my neck," said Philip, nestled down in the soft feathers and held on tight. The bird flapped his wings, rose up into the air and straight out to sea. The wind blew in the little boy's face. He looked and saw the ocean, blue and sparkling, stretched out far below. Far out of sight of land was a lighthouse, on a pile of rocks. They circled close to the windows, and the keeper waved his hand to them.

"Hold tight," said the gull, and he suddenly dropped like a stone, so close to the water that the spray dashed into Philip's eyes. Then, with a great flapping, they rose again and rested on the wind with wings spread out. Finally they came to the beach again. The sea gull landed gently and Philip slid off his back.

"Thank you, sir," he said. "Oh, not at all," said the sea gull, and started to fly off.

"But I'm the wrong size," screamed Philip, looking with dismay at his huge pail beside him on the sand.

"So you are," said the sea gull. It took up the opera glasses again and looked at him through the other end. Then Philip was the right size, and he took up his pail and shovel and started home along the beach.

London next week, he will find it adorned with a newly-made oil portrait of himself. It is the work of Howard Chandler Christy, who painted, about the same time, the full-length canvas of President Harding, which hangs in the social hall of S. S. Leviathan. The Harvey picture will be hung among those of other American ambassadors to Great Britain. It was exhibited at a private view recently given by Mrs. Post Wheeler, wife of the councillor of the London Embassy.

Maj. Oliver P. Newman, who was appointed a District of Columbia commissioner by Woodrow Wilson and now "garners shekels" for the Democratic Party as "wanderlust." Somebody told Major Newman his name was under consideration last spring for the post of financial adviser to the Albanian Government. League of Nations officials had heard of his administrative record in the District government and thought he would be an ideal man to put Albania's checkered finances in order. Ever since he

Herman H. Kohlsaat, friend of all presidents of the United States since Rutherford B. Hayes and intimate of many of them, beginning with William McKinley, was recently a guest of President Coolidge at the White House. He narrated to Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge that he has been calling at the Executive Mansion, off and on, for 46 years. "My visits had a romantic beginning," Mr. Kohlsaat explained, "for I was smitten on a niece of Mrs. Hayes, a young lady from Ohio who used to spend each winter season at the White House." High federal appointments, ranging from Cabinet office to foreign ambassadorships, have been offered the veteran Chicago publisher by half-a-dozen presidents. He has always preferred the rôle of a "brutally candid friend," and more than one president has clothed him with that dignity.

When Col. George Harvey resumes command of the American Embassy in

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heard how narrowly he escaped being sentenced to Durazzo, Mr. Newman has longed to go abroad. The last time he was overseas he was on the fighting line of the A. E. F.

Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania had been American Ambassador to Japan barely five weeks when earthquake, flame and tidal wave laid Tokyo and Yokohama waste. No other envoy of the United States in history ever entered upon his mission under such circumstances. On the eve of Mr. Woods' departure for Tokyo someone asked him if he felt himself equipped by training and temperament to brave the vicissitudes of diplomacy in Japan. "A fellow who's spent his life in Pennsylvania machine politics," he replied, "can always take care of himself."

Politicians are wondering whether Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, besides carrying out President Coolidge's injunction to have Missouri Republicans "get together," looked over the Watson fences in neighboring Oklahoma. Oklahoma is considered Watson territory by the Hoosier Senator's friends, and when he pitches his sombrero into the presidential ring, the Republicans of the "oil commonwealth" would have been for Harding in 1924, but were reported ready to line up for Mr. Watson if he decided to enter the lists. The Senator's interests in Oklahoma in recent years have been husbanded by an energetic brother, Charley, who became an "oil king" in the State.

Many Washingtonians are planning to attend the annual outdoor luncheon party given by Col. Moorehead C. Kennedy, one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania railroad, at his picturesque country home, Ragged Edge, in the Cumberland mountains, Sept. 29. It has become an institution among railroad executives, bankers, governors, members of congress and other men of affairs, east and west. Mr. Kennedy takes his guests to Ragged Edge, near Gettysburg, in a special train from Philadelphia, entertains them on Gridiron Club lines, and sends them back to the Quaker City at night after an afternoon of frolic and fellowship. Mr. Kennedy was one of "Eatonbury's men" in France and England, and did able work in organizing military railway traffic throughout the zone of fighting operations.

SPANISH BULL FIGHT IMPORTED INTO ITALY

FLORENCE, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—It is with deep regret that many have seen the recent introduction into Italy of the Spanish bull fight. It is known that in Spain a large part of the more enlightened public sees in the institution something of a national shame. But in Italy no such tradition or national taste exists. The people have no desire for nor knowledge of such amusements, which are wholly foreign to their disposition and habits.

It is to be hoped that a strong expression of public feeling, the boycotting of such spectacles and a vigorous protest by the national press, may discourage such enterprises before this unhealthy taste has taken root. Italy has a strong respect for the attitude of both England and America, and is little doubt that a protest in the press of those countries against the inhuman attack which is being made against the humane and civilized nature of the Italian people will do much to strengthen public feeling in Italy itself, and to aid in suppressing so retrograde a species of amusement.

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AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ASKS EXTENSION OF AIR SERVICE

Route From Geraldton to Derby, the Longest Regular
Aerial Stretch in Empire, to Be Extended to Perth

PERTH, W. Australia, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Gradually a chain of air routes is being forged around the far-flung coast line of Australia. The link which stretches from Geraldton to Derby is the longest regular service by airplane in the British Empire. Its success against the erratic, and often violent, weather conditions which prevail along those lonely distances is regarded by both air and defense experts as remarkable. An important extension is now being discussed. One proposal is to bring the starting point of the aerial postman down to Perth, and the other suggestion is to go farther north to Wyndham and Darwin.

This latter scheme is being urged by many residents in Western Australia, and more particularly by those in the isolated areas. Then, again, in the near future, the aerial mail between Sydney and Adelaide will be an established fact. Final arrangements are now being made by the authorities. The emergency and clearing grounds have been selected, and passengers, as well as mail, will be carried.

An Aid to Defense
From a defense point of view the extended northwestern project is regarded as highly important. Major Brearley, director of the Western Australian Airways, Ltd., returned recently from a visit to Melbourne, where he had lengthy conferences with the Minister for Defense, Mr. Bowden, and the Controller of Civil Aviation, Colonel Brinsmead. A marked advance in aviation is likely to be the outcome.

Major Brearley states that it has been the desire of the company to extend the service to Perth as early as possible, because, if that were brought about, it would permit of the operation of a much longer route, although the present one was the most extensive in the British Empire to be flown over by a regular service. The delay in linking up with Perth, he explained, has been due to the absence of a suitable aerodrome adjacent to the city, but the Department of Civil

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In the Heart of the Rockies

Second Paper

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

WE ARE just returned from a two days' trip to the dark forests and picturesque lakelets lying close under the Continental Divide, lonely places where nature has full sway, unfettered and undisturbed by man. This region is a wilderness wonderland, the true spirit of which is revealed only to those who through visiting its vastness learn of its secrets at first hand. We went on foot, my lady in blue and myself, for we held that only thus is established that intimate contact with nature which reveals its deeper meanings. Acquaintance with the secrets of nature is not gained by headlong assault, but rather by gentle approach; not by noisy crowds and boisterous ways, but alone, or in small groups, by silent and gentle insinuation of oneself into her moods whereby one becomes, as it were, a part of the setting of the stage whereon is played out her never-ending drama.

At an early hour we took the trail leading almost due west into the cañon, dark and mysterious with ever-changing tints of blue even in the brilliant light of the morning, but darker and more alluring in the afternoon shadows. Following up the hurrying Big Thompson, through level stretches strewn with wild flowers and studded with willows, through groves of quaking aspens, "quakin" as the natives say, by pools where industrious beavers have dammed the stream for their private purposes, across fields of huge boulders thrown off by the force of the elements from the towering mountain sides, we went mile after mile, always up; but at first so gradual is the ascent that one is scarcely aware of the constant upward trend.

The birds at this season are plentiful in the open glades of the valley, and varieties that have kept quite apart during the nesting season now mingle with fine intimacy. In a single flock we identified Wilson's, Macgillivray's, and the paleolated warblers, a female Western tanager, and what I thought to be an Audubon's warbler; while on the outskirts of the band, the mountain chickadees, happy and tuneful as always, performed the acrobatic feats characteristic of their family. Wilson's warbler is easily identified by the black crown and the dark olive green of the back. It is distinguished from the paleolated, which also has a black crown, by its darker plumage, the latter showing more yellow on the upper parts and brighter yellow underneath. A flock of warblers at this season presents many difficulties in identification. The full-grown young are clad quite differently from the adults, so that to be sure of one's ground, it becomes necessary to make a study of the plumage of immature birds. An added difficulty is the decided contrast in many varieties between male and female. Besides, they are restless sprites, constantly flitting in and out of the tree tops now in full leafage; and it seems that no sooner are the glasses fixed upon a warbler than it is gone in pursuit of an insect, or is drifting with the flock. Yet patience, a quick eye and experience in bird observation, will work wonders.

After about three miles on our way the trail begins to ascend abruptly, and we lift into the higher reaches. The timber, flowers and bird life change, and one could almost think himself in the spruce woods of Maine or the Adirondacks. The twin-flower (Linnaea), daintiest of all wild flowers, with an odor as delicious as it is delicate, hangs its tiny bells in profusion above the mossy carpet. The glossy leaf of the wintergreen appears plentifully, and gray moss hangs in shreds from fir and spruce. The Mariposa lily and the beautiful asters of varied colors so plentiful in the valley are not here; but in the open glades the Indian paintbrush takes on a warbler than it is gone in pursuit of an insect, or is drifting with the flock. Yet patience, a quick eye and experience in bird observation, will work wonders.

Following the trail, always up, the booming sound of rushing waters is heard on either hand, on the left the outlet of Fern Lake; on the right, that of Odessa, a mile beyond. The guide board in the valley near our starting point bears the legend, "Fern Lake, 1400 feet. Odessa, 1800 feet," elevations which, added to the altitude of the valley, 8500 feet, bring one well above 10,000 feet at Odessa; but it seems much higher.

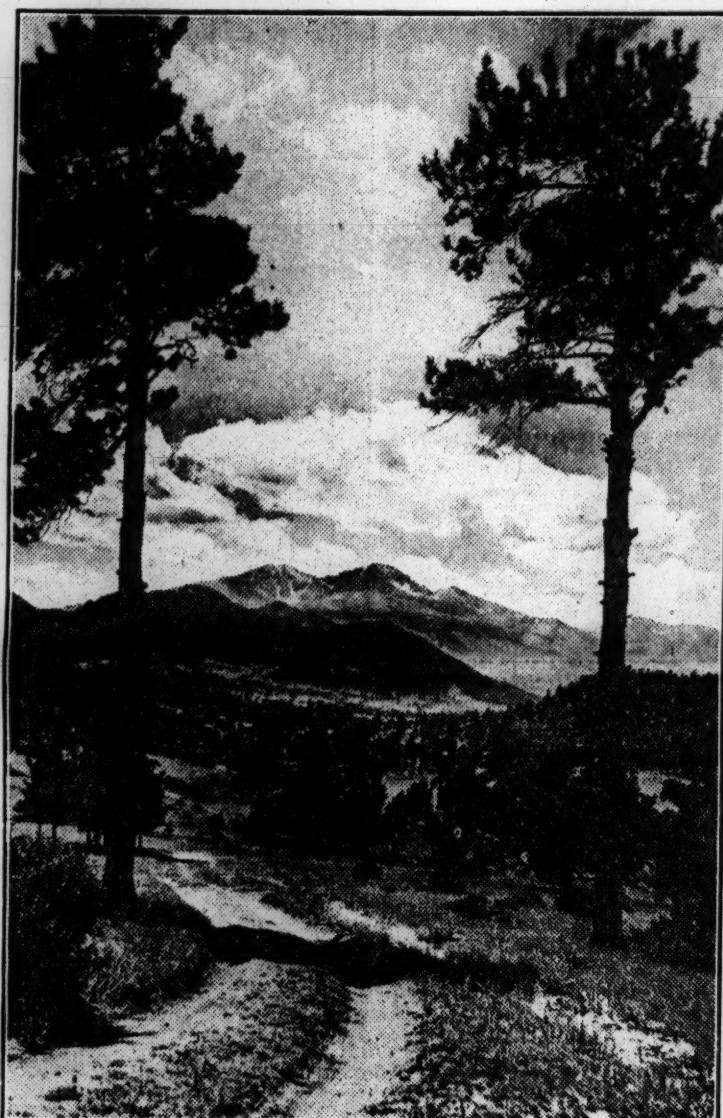
In the midst of the dark forest, a divergent trail to the left marked, "Fern Falls," leads by a short route to a roaring, tumbling cataract, many feet in height, where the waters leaping from ledge to ledge form a series of white cascades. The spray-washed banks are green with moss and dainty flowers cling close to the scanty soil. It's an ideal spot for a rest. We look for the water ouzel, known to haunt these streams, but fail to find it.

A short half mile above, another divergent trail to the left takes us to Marguerite Falls, a sheer leap of 50 feet, white and trembling, wetting our faces with cool spray. We linger, spray-spattered, in the shade of the overhanging spruces, charmed with

the beauty of the scene. How perfectly these full rushing streams typify the wildness of the mountains! Unharnessed by the demands of industry, they leap and tumble in sheer abandon, hurrying onward until their waters, joining others on the way, finally effect a confluence with the mighty Mississippi, which sweeps in majestic serenity to the Gulf. Viewing the broad stretches of the "Father of Waters," as it moves serenely across the prairie midlands, one little vision of the high sources where melting snows send such precipitous streams on their journey to the level reaches of the plain.

Irrigation systems impound at spring flood certain of these streams the waters of which, released, nourish the thirsty crops in summer, dotting the landscape here and there with miniature lakelets, clear and bush-bordered, shining like jewels under the bright mountain skies.

With an easy pace, midday brings us out on the shores of Fern Lake—a veritable gem set in a matrix of dark green forest which borders it to the water's edge. On the far side, the steep mountain is heavily timbered, the candle-straight sugar pines and Engelmann spruces rising tier upon tier, forming a high wall of green, a perfect background for the limpid waters of the lakelet. On the farther side the inlet comes rushing down the mountain through the heavy timber, its roar modified by the distance into a gentle undertone which mingles in perfect harmony with the winds in the tree-tops, playing a weird requiem quite entrancing to the ear. An open glade close by the water's edge is selected for a lunch table, the bracing air and strenuous exercise leaving nothing to be desired in appetite. A



Between the Pines, a View of Long's Peak, Colo.

hearty lunch supplemented by the cold waters just at hand fits us for the further adventures of the day, which eventuate in a manner quite unexpected.

During our meal the inquisitive mountain chickadees come close. This variety differs from the black-capped titmouse of the east in its longer tail and its less definite black markings about the head and throat. Its notes are not altogether familiar, although they are similar enough to the vocal efforts of our eastern friends to establish its identity beyond a doubt! A harsh kr-r-r-r-r from a spot near the log cabins across the lake attracts us, and large birds in black and white hover and swoop fitting from tree to tree with raucous cry which, with their colors, at first brings the thought, "Magpies." But under the glasses we find them to be "Clark's" crows, or "nutcrackers," as they are familiarly called from their thick strong bills, which serve every purpose. "Clark's" crows have an



The Watering Pot Becomes a Familiar Object in the Hands of the Young Gardeners

ash gray body, neck and head, with black wings and tail, and with white patches on the former; the outer feathers of the tail are also white.

The limpid waters of the lake are so clear that the bottom is visible except in the deepest part. The charm of the scene invites one to linger. But the lure of the trail is upon us and we must away to the heights. More climbing among the spruces, where many huge trees have been cut by Government sanction for use in building the camps; up and up we go, the sound of the tumbling outlet of Odessa

London, blue monkshood, larkspur, primrose, and then the snow and columbines, blue and white, of a size and delicacy we had never known. Oh, Columbine, open your folded wrapper, sang the poet; and from the dainty charm of this mountain flower one could well conclude that twin turtle-doves would rejoice to inhabit so delicate an abiding place.

We are scarcely arrived at the snow level when falling rain and the roar of thunder send us to seek cover. In the hospitable shelter of a cave under a beesting crag we join a party of climbers, and for two hours are held in duration by the downpour, while the boom of heavy thunder, thrown back and forth between the opposing crags goes echoing down the cañon in full reverberations. How strangely circumstances throw people together! Stowed close under this natural shelter, the restraint arising from lack of acquaintance is thrown aside, and the identity of the party is disclosed: a good physician from southwestern Iowa, a frequenter of these high places for his holiday, who, better prepared than I for the sudden weather changes here, generously loans me his sweater; a Presbyterian clergyman from an eastern city, with a sturdy young mountaineer as companion; a professor of astronomy from an eastern college; a gentleman and his daughter from Ohio; the doctor's party of three ladies, and ourselves—all closely grouped under the overhanging shelf. Storm-bound, conventionally thrown aside, we engage in happy conversation of the birds, the flowers, the lake and the mountains—always the mountains.

We are mindful of the towering heights just above us, of the "Little Matterhorn," a worthy namesake of the big brother of the Alps. After an hour, all the party except ourselves, being supplied with rain clothes, proceeded down the mountain to the warm cover of Fern Lodge, while we remain, thinking it better to stay through rather than to face the assurance of a thorough wetting. The air in the region of perpetual snow is cold. We try for a fire with the matches left by the thoughtful doctor, but without success; and then, recalling the day, the 10th of August, and the desire of the President that all hold in memory the good man recently passed away from the great office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, tucked away under a ledge of rock just below the Continental Divide, we hold a memorial service. We strive to know that Life is continuous, eternal, and the well-being of man unbroken. After another hour the storm ceased, the sun shone out in grateful warmth and splendor, and we too, make our way down to Fern Lodge. For the shelter and food we are duly thankful, as the rain soon comes on again and the trail to Sunny Slope is far too long and far too slippery to negotiate in the remaining hours of daylight. So with contentment we abide, again using our new-made friends of the rain cave in the varied conversations of casual acquaintances which, in these lonely altitudes, assume an intimacy and freedom quite unknown to the conventions of society in the crowded places of earth.

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A Young Russian-Born Poet at the University of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.

Special Correspondence

CENTURIES stand between Kiev, Russia—the somber notes of the great church bells, the melancholy song of the Volga boatmen—and the complacency of Madison, Wis., in the center of the fruitful middle west. Yet in 21 years a Russian girl, Marya Zaturensky, has lived through those centuries. Recently she was awarded the Zona Gale scholarship at the University of Wisconsin. It was her poetry which attracted the attention of the scholarship committee, even before they had heard the story of her life. At the opportune time when the committee members were casting about for someone upon whom to confer the scholarship, Miss Zaturensky's friends heard of it and wrote to Prof. M. V. O'Shea, Vachel Lindsay, Rose O'Neill and many others sent warmest letters of recommendation.

Miss Zaturensky gives an interesting description of herself at the age of 8, when with her family, she landed at Ellis Island. A red shawl covered her head, passed about her shoulders, and was then tied about her waist. She clung to her mother's skirts. An official resplendent with gold braid, smiled and patted her on the head.

"I thought that he must be at least the Mayor of New York if not the President of the United States and I was so pleased," Miss Zaturensky said.

The Zaturenskys, father, mother, daughter and little brother, moved to a few rooms in a loft building around the corner from the Henry Street Settlement. Here in the most crowded, noisy part of New York Miss Zaturensky spent her childhood.

The public library was always a retreat for her. She spent hours in shadowy corners of the big building until the gong warned her out and then she would trudge home in the dark with great armfuls of books.

"I remember being so disappointed when the librarian tried to send me away with Mother Goose. I took a history of Rome which had caught my eye from the shelves and asked the librarian if I might not take that too. I have never since so intensely enjoyed any book. Slowly and laboriously I spelled out the big words."

The day upon which the child brought home her certificate of graduation from the public schools was an event in the Zaturensky home. Mrs. Zaturensky wept and laughed and proudly called everyone in to see what had been given Tatyana Marya. It was hung on the wall in a large, gilt frame. It marked the end of school days and the beginning of work in a ribbon factory.

In this factory for two years Miss Zaturensky wove ribbons upon moving shuttles. At this time she was small, her oval face accentuated by tight-pulled hair, ending with a long straight braid. As she wove the gay ribbons, she spun the words of a new language in a more fantastic, yet more

somber pattern. The poem "Memories" gives her factory experience. There is a noise, and then the crowded herd of noon-time workers flows into the street. My soul, bewildered and without retreat, closes its wings and shrinks, a frightened bird. Oh, I have known a peace, once I have known The joy that could have touched a heart of stone— The heart of Holy Russia beating still. Over a snow-cold steppe and on a hill: One day in Kiev I heard a great church-bell Crying a strange farewell.

And once in a great field, the reapers sowing Barley and wheat, I saw a great light growing Over the weary bowed heads of the reapers: As growing sweeter, stranger, ever deeper, From the long waters sorrowfully strong, Came the last echoes of the River Song! Here in this alien crowd I walk apart, Clinging remembered beauty to my heart.

There followed after the factory more "alien crowds." Struck by her poetry which had appeared in several magazines and thinking to befriend her a newspaper editor gave her a position on a large New York daily. Strangely enough they sent this child to report the most sensational trials. But she found a place for herself among a group of younger poets in Greenwich Village. Here were people with whom she could talk of things about which she cared.

Again she was befriended, this time by the editor of a magazine who rescued her from her un congenial newspaper work. To sit in a quiet office, conning over manuscript, seemed to Miss Zaturensky paradise enough. But her good fortune was not to last. In a period when she was unable to work, and poor and lonely, she wrote a poem which changed her future. Never thinking that she had a chance to win the prize offered by the Poetry Society of New York, she submitted a poem. A short time later she was notified that among a thousand or more competitors she had been awarded the \$200 prize. Following publication in the Atlantic Monthly, Miss Zaturensky gained instant attention. Soon after this she accepted the Zona Gale Scholarship.

Miss Zaturensky's ambition now is to become a librarian. She will take a year of university work and then enter the library school. She wishes to have a firm, economic foundation and spare time for her poetry.

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HEAVIER MIDWEST AUTUMN BUSINESS TIGHTENS MONEY

Retail and Wholesale Trade
Larger Than Year Ago—
Branch Banking Problems

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (Special).—There has been a slight hardening of the money market in the last week. The range for commercial paper is now 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, as compared with the quotations of 4 1/2 to 5 1/4 which have prevailed for several months. The bulk of the business is being placed at 5 1/4 per cent.

An increase in the borrowing demand is noted and there has been some shrinkage in the amount of available funds which is due in part to the advance in call money rates in the east. There is a good outlet for paper, but it is principally in the interior, as the metropolitan banks are pretty well loaned up.

Country banks are taking care of their home demands for crop-moving purposes without inconvenience and there is a supply of surplus money in the southwest, where harvests are farthest advanced and where some money is beginning to return from the marketing of farm products. This relaxation is offset in a measure by the disturbance in the oil industry, which is tying up a good deal of money.

Brisk Autumn Business
Fall business has started briskly and orders to wholesalers and the large mail order houses are running ahead of the corresponding time last year. Stocks of retailers are in good condition and the unusually early beginning of the public demand for heavier apparel due to cool weather is widening their outlet and stimulating their orders for replenishment.

Retail sales in Chicago are 10 to 15 per cent higher than a year ago and similar conditions are reported by interior merchants, who are in the city markets in much larger numbers than usual.

At the offices of the National Association of Bankers Opposed to Branch Banking in this city much significance is attached to developments which are regarded as indicating a definite new policy against extension of this practice on the part of the Federal Reserve Board. The board, it is learned, has rejected eight proposals for new branch banks in California.

Setback to Branch Banking
The subject is becoming of vital interest in the central west, and since the organization of the association several months ago an energetic agitation has been conducted with a view to arousing sentiment against the practice, which is a menace to the existing banking system.

Special interest attaches to the rulings in California, because that is where the controversy first made its appearance and where the movement in favor of branch banking has its strongest foothold.

The Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank has been refused authority to absorb the Pioneer Bank of Porterville with branches at Strathmore and Exeter and to establish another branch at Long Beach. The bank of Italy has been denied permission to absorb two banks at Long Beach and open branches at El Centro in Imperial Valley and at Yuba City.

The inference drawn is that the reserve board has decided against further branch establishments or consolidations which will enlarge California's bigger branch banking organizations.

This is at least a sharp modification if not a direct reversal of the policy that was outlined when Mr. Crissinger, ex-controller of the currency, made a ruling which permitted national banks to open "branch offices" in states where branch banking was permitted under the state banking laws.

PAR CLEARANCE OF CHECKS SUBJECT AGAIN DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The federal reserve system's advisory council went further today into its discussion, begun at the opening of the fall session yesterday, of the present of having bank checks on a basis that will avoid collection charges. There was no immediate prospect of a solution.

In addition to the par clearance question, one of the reserve board's chief problems of the year, the council had before it several questions having to do with the national bank's reserve bank affairs and said to affect more or less their relations with member banks.

DIVIDENDS

Barnet Leather Company declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cruible Steel Company declared the regular quarterly 2 1/2 per cent common dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Eastern States Electric Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Philadelphia Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

William Whitman Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

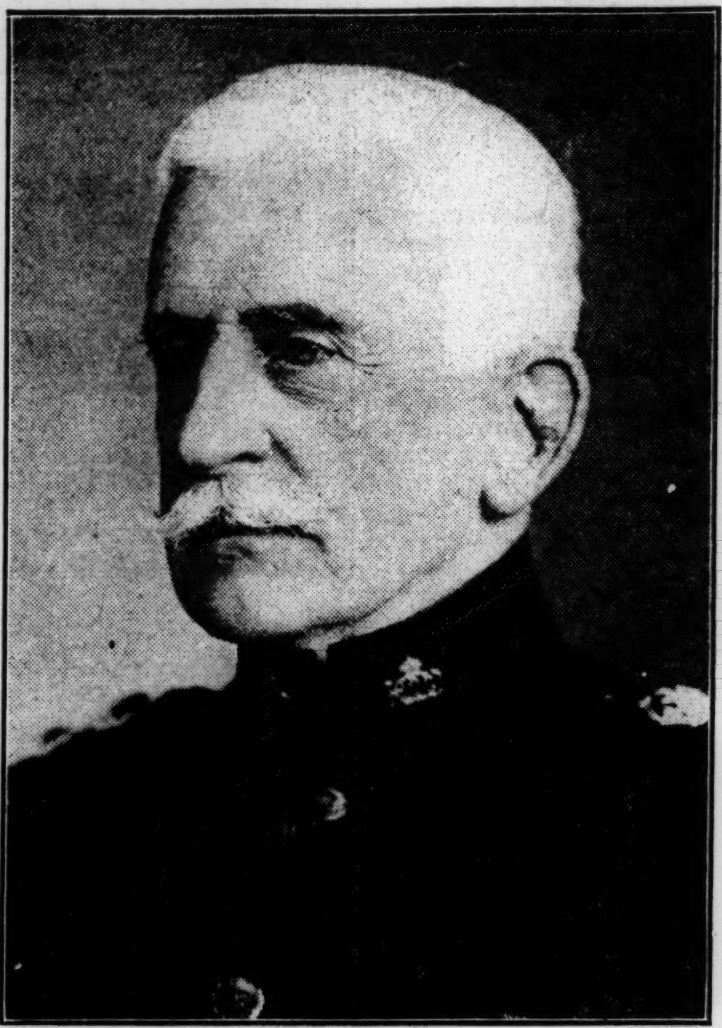
The American Window Glass Machine Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common, the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, and the regular of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred. All dividends are payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 22.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

William Whitman Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Howe Sound Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Turner Falls Power & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 15 cents on the fully paid employees stock, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 15.



Lord Claud Hamilton

THE Rt. Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton retired early this year from the chairmanship of the Great Eastern Railway. This position he held for 30 years. The second son of the first Duke of Abercorn, Lord Claud was educated at Harrow and spent a few years in the Grenadier Guards. He went to the Great Eastern Railway in 1872 and in 1892 became its chairman. He was the driving force in the early days of the development of its continental traffic, the Hook of Holland having been "discovered" while he was chairman of the continental committee. At one time the Great Eastern used to advertise a through route to Peking and Tokyo via the Hook and trans-Siberian railway.

His tenancy of the chairmanship has witnessed the enormous growth in suburban traffic, and also the electrification of the suburban lines. Lord Claud has always been a keen lover of all games, having excelled at cricket, football, and racquets. He was Member of Parliament from 1865 to 1868, 1869 to 1888, and also again from 1910 to 1918. In 1917 he was made a Privy Councillor.

As chairman of the Great Eastern he presided at its last meeting before its absorption under the new group system.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL BUYING IS ACTIVE

Keen Competition at Opening of
New Season at Sydney—
Europe Big Buyer

The new wool season in Australia began yesterday with a sale at Sydney where 33,000 bales are being offered this week, followed by a two days' sale at Adelaide, commencing Friday, when about 25,000 bales more will be offered.

The selection of the wool offered at Sydney was better than expected. Competition in accordance with expectations, was keenest from the Continent, France and Germany finding the selection especially to their liking, while Japan, whose interest was notable on account of the recent earthquake, bought moderately and America took a little wool suited to its needs. Bradford bought not at all.

Good wools were fully firm, as compared with the level of prices at the last series in Sydney in June, good combing 64s costing, clean basis, laid down at London, in bond, \$1.10 to \$1.12, while 64-70s and 70s combing wools cost up to \$1.16, clean basis, in bond, on the basis of current exchange.

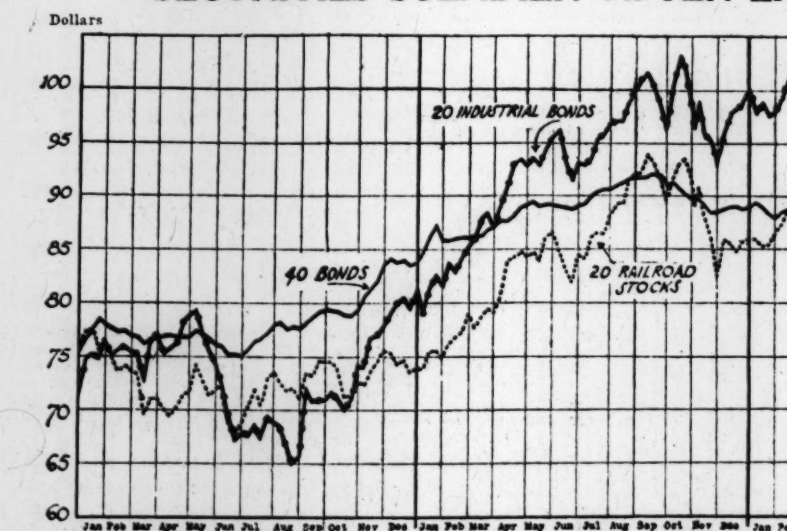
The strong demand from the Continent, however, caused a sharp rise in defective descriptions, such as burry fleeces and pieces and carbonizing lambs wool, which were materially higher than in the June sale. The particular activity of the continental manufacturers with low priced labor and favoring exchange to manipulate these defective and wasteful sorts, where other countries find it commercially impracticable, accounted for this advance.

The wools are described in yesterday's cables as shorter and not so fine as last year but fairly sound. Yorkshire probably will be more active at the Adelaide sale, where the wools are especially to the liking of the English buyer.

COLUMBIA TEXTILE REPORT
The Columbia Textile Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1923: Gross sales, \$3,142,348; net, \$2,411,481; bond interest and charges, \$42,114; net applicable to federal taxes and dividends, \$199,367.

POWER BONDS FOR SALE
NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Bids have been asked for an issue of \$2,000,000 New England Power Company first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, carrying 5 per cent coupon and due July 1, 1931.

SECURITIES STEADIER AFTER LIQUIDATION



Following the heavy liquidating movements of last spring and early summer, security prices steadied with the turn of the half year. The declines coincided with the suspension in forward buying, which followed the Ruhr occupation and the many advances of the spring. They also coincided with a distinct reaction in commodity prices. The steadying in securities and the rise which occurred during August have been interpreted as reflecting the thoroughly liquidated condition of the market and returning confidence with regard to the business outlook. At present,

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HUGE CANADIAN CROPS BOOMING COUNTRY'S TRADE

Means Money Return of More
Than Half Billion—Immigra-
tion to Be Unrestricted

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (Special).—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which issues the Canadian Government's crop reports, has confirmed optimistic forecasts relating to the western grain yield by estimating a yield of 470,238,000 bushels of wheat for all Canada, 446,750,000 of which it credits to the prairie provinces.

As the latter portion of the estimate is only 6,000,000 bushels below that of the Manitoba Free Press, it is fairly good proof that the western crop is remarkably large. Alberta, with 149,000,000 bushels, or more than double that of last year, has brought up the total to new high figures. If the Government estimate is correct, the prairie provinces will yield 70,000,000 more bushels of wheat than they did in 1922.

In the face of figures such as these, it could hardly be otherwise than that business should be the greatest and true that grain prices are low, and that owing to the damage through rust and other causes, the return to the farmer will be adversely affected. At the same time, the greatest increase in yield per acre over a large portion of the West would be quite a compensating factor.

Other Crops Booming
Wheat is not the only big crop in the west. For the Government estimate anticipates a yield of 396,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed. In the aggregate this should mean a money return of more than \$500,000,000. Considered from the transportation standpoint alone the mere marketing of this great volume of grain will produce an immense amount of labor. What this means is also evident from the fact that at the height of the grain movement the railways will probably employ about 180,000 persons a month, and pay out \$21,000,000 a month in wages.

Taking a long view of the Canadian situation, optimism is warranted: for it is quite evident that with the inauguration of a new immigration policy, and the advertising which Canada will receive through the great grain crops, a new era of national development is upon the country. Minister of Immigration Robb has announced that the restrictions which have retarded immigration are to be removed, and that henceforth any normal member of a race easily assimilable, and who is willing to work, will be admitted.

Immigration Big Factor
During the five months ended August, fully 70,000 immigrants had entered, or nearly double the number for the corresponding period last year. These immigrants are potential customers not only for Canadian firms, but for all others doing business with Canada. During the last 12 months Canada bought \$112,000,000 more of products from the United States than she did during the preceding year.

The trade returns for the crop year ended Aug. 31 show that the total exports of wheat during this time were 229,681,000 bushels, an increase of 71,000,000 over those for the preceding year. During August, 11,419,000 bushels went out, or about 150,000 less than for the corresponding month last year. That Canada, with that much more wheat for sale, had no trouble in finding a market is evident from the fact that during the preceding year there were 7,500,000 fewer bushels on hand than at the corresponding date in 1921. The United States during the year took 3,000,000 bushels less than in 1921-22, but other countries took a great deal more. Exports of flour during the year were 11,069,000 barrels, or 3,190,000 more than during the preceding year, an increase of about 45 per cent.

Timber Country Busy
That business is improving in the mid-prairie country is evident from reports from Regina, Sask., to the effect that the influx of harvesters has started a run of orders to the wholesale houses rivaling the peak days of the boom times. Wholesale grocery firms in particular report the best trade in years. Naturally a section of the country that has taken on 50,000 harvest hands wants a great deal more goods.

Reports from lumber districts of Ontario and Quebec also say that there is a scarcity of men for the bush. From the lumber districts of New Brunswick comes word that there is an abundance of work at good wages, it being estimated that the timber cut on Crown lands this year will be about 100,000 feet, or 80,000,000 more than last year. British Columbia advises state that the Weyerhaeuser interests are about to undertake in that Province operations involving the expenditure of \$1,500,000.

A fairly good evidence of ability to buy is found in the statement issued by the federal department of highways that the number of automobiles and other motor vehicles registered last year in Canada was 514,657, or an increase of 10 per cent over the number in 1922.

CREX CARPET'S YEAR
The Crex Carpet company during the year ended June 30, 1923, reports a net profit of \$1,191,991, returns from manufacturing and interest increasing the total net income to \$1,387,569.

Total cash and government securities held by the company amounted to \$41,778,302. E. F. Carry, president, said in a letter to stockholders. The Pullman Company had a total of 7665 cars in the shop of the Pullman shops at Chicago, having been added during the year. In addition 211 cars are under construction. Mr. Carry said.

RAPID TRANSIT EARNINGS
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company shows a small balance of earnings over the amount paid in dividends and accrued for the year ended Aug. 31, 1923. The eight months' proportion of the 6 per cent annual dividend for \$1,200,000 and the surplus over fixed charges for the period was \$1,352,705.

Fancy Leathers
Elk Leather is having an increasing call. The middle and lower grades are moving freely, and the top selections have a fair demand. Full grain chrome, both color and black, is moving daily.

How to get \$1,806 interest from a \$1,000 bond

One thousand dollars invested in a fifteen-year Miller First Mortgage Bond, paying 7%, will bring you a total of \$1,050 in interest—\$35 in cash every six months, to be used as you please.

If, instead of spending the interest money, you use it to buy additional Miller 7% Bonds, thereby compounding your money, you will receive in a lump sum in the fifteenth year a total of \$1,806 interest. Your original \$1,000 will thus have amounted to \$2,806.

The \$1,806 earned in 15 years at 7% compound interest represents an average of more than 12% per year on your \$1,000 investment.

These remarkable returns are made possible to the investor because most of our issues are secured by income-earning structures in Southern cities, where 7% is the prevailing rate. Miller Bonds secured by New York City property, and precisely similar to our Southern issues, pay 6 1/2%. To anyone who

would like further information about these securities which have never caused a loss to any investor, we will gladly present a booklet of facts about Miller Bonds. Call, write or telephone for "Creating Good Investments."

"This method of investing is based on the plan of adding to your 'odd amounts' of interest, as received, sufficient money to buy an additional \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 Miller 7% Bond. These extra sums, which are not included in the figures shown below, actually increase the amount you get back at the end of 15 years. The way your original \$1,000 grows is shown by the following table:

Years	Amount	Years	Amount
1	\$1,071	6	\$1,511
2	1,147	7	1,618
3	1,229	8	1,734
4	1,316	10	1,989
5	1,410	15	2,806

To get all your money back at the same time, you would reinvest your interest in bonds maturing in the fifteenth year.

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY

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Atlanta Buffalo Memphis Knoxville

SMALL ORDERS DOMINATING IN FOOTWEAR TRADE

Leather Situation Better Than
at Any Time in Last
Twelve Months

There is a certain amount of optimism among shoe manufacturers, but observers are unable to reconcile that fact with the prevailing practice of buyers in ordering only small lots of footwear.

As a whole, the leather markets are in a better situation than they have been for 12 months, and if such conditions are maintained leathers on the active list may be forced up a fraction in price.

On the other hand there has recently developed a tendency among the larger wholesalers to anticipate on staples. Many admit that while buying closely to their needs it has often failed in its purpose, because small stocks are liable to sudden depletion resulting in the loss of business, or annoying delays. Therefore, it is quite likely that a broader course of buying for the future will be conspicuous in next spring's activities.

There is nothing radically new in styles unless it be that the eight-inch ladies' boot for winter having a waterproof sole, with a black kid upper, may take the place of the Russian boot.

Prices are not as dominating as in transactions of former years, therefore, fractional differences in quotations are not likely to swerve a buyer's mind from his own possession commensurate values.

Sole Leather Demand
Oak sole leather is selling daily but lots are small and prospects of buyers anticipating future needs are not bright.

Quotations are unchanged from last week's high. Prices are not on an established basis. New business of any volume displays flexibility in prices.

Union official has had a fairly good call during the last week. A few car load lots have been booked. Quotations are no different than for some time, but concessions are likely when buyers of importance are carried inquiries. Considering the fact that every body is consuming sole leather, current apathy is surprising.

There is an improving demand for upper leather, but it is more noticeable for its steadiness than for its volume. The month's aggregate of business, however, shows up well.

Calf skin tanners are competing against the substitutes now offered by side upper leather tanners. More especially does this apply to the middle and lower grades of calf for men's footwear. Choice calf skins in colors move well enough to supply the needs of a shoe factory day by day. Black skins are slow of sale, and the under grades are hard to sell even at reduced prices.

Suede finishes are selling daily but as buyers deal cautiously seldom is a large order booked. Chicago tanners consider the fact that every body is consuming sole leather, current apathy is surprising.

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Fundamental conditions in this country are sound and the improvement in general business indicates that the upward trend will continue with well defined progress. This is further evidenced by the recent strengthening in prices of securities.

Notwithstanding this advance in prices there is still an unusual opportunity to obtain well-secured investments yielding more than what is ordinarily considered a fair rate.

We shall be glad to send a list of offerings upon request.

B. J. BAKER & CO.

Inc.
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It is simply the working out of the law of supply and demand—a case of competitive bidding for a needed commodity—and in this case the commodity is capital. Florida is bidding for outside capital in large amounts for the development of her natural resources. Vast acreages of year-around farming land must be reclaimed; factories are needed; seaport facilities must be enlarged; winter resort accommodations must be increased. Of all the cities of Florida, none offers better investment security than Miami. Write today for descriptive booklet and full particulars regarding our 8% First Mortgage Bonds.

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First Mortgage Bonds
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INTEREST BEGINS
SEPT. 21
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PULLMAN COMPANY SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR LARGER

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—After paying dividends of nearly \$11,000,000, the Pullman Company returns a net surplus of \$2,417,053 for the year ended July 31, 1923, as compared with a surplus in the previous year of \$1,171,294, the company's annual report made public today disclosed.

Gross revenue from cars amounted to \$76,906,662, and net operating income totaled \$7,919,991, returns from manufacturing and interest increasing the total net income to \$13,887,569.

Total cash and government securities held by the company amounted to \$41,778,302. E. F. Carry, president, said in a letter to stockholders. The Pullman Company had a total of 7665 cars in the shop of the Pullman shops at Chicago, having been added during the year. In addition 211 cars are under construction. Mr. Carry said.

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Mercantile Bank & Trust Company
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DALLAS HOMES
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GOLFERS START MATCH PLAYING

Conditions Not Favorable for Championship Golf When First Round Starts at Homewood

FLOSSMOOR COUNTRY CLUB, Homewood, Ill., Sept. 18 (Special).—Conditions were not very favorable for championship playing when the first of those who qualified for match play in the United States amateur championship tournament started out this morning in their first-round matches. The fairways and greens had been soaked by rain and there was a heavy fog.

Early returns brought some very interesting results. J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, amateur champion in 1921, was given a great battle by Louis J. Hunter, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, and they finished the first nine holes all even.

P. D. Oulmet, also of the Woodland Golf Club, open champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, found Anthony Haines, Yale '18, a worthy opponent and was down at the end of the first 18 holes.

Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater Golf Club, amateur champion in 1916 and 1920 and open champion in 1916, finished the first nine holes of his match with W. I. Hunter, the former British champion, 1 down.

R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, present open champion, and T. B. Cochran, Wichita Falls, finished the first nine holes all square, each having a medal card of 40.

R. A. Gardner of Chicago, amateur champion in 1909 and 1915, played fine golf over the first nine holes, getting a card of 37.

Another former champion who was having a close battle was S. D. Herron, titleholder in 1919, who had all even with Russell Martin of Flossmoor at the end of the first 18 holes.

Evans and Jones went about the qualifying rounds yesterday as though they thought the tournament was between them. Both shot 75 to tie for second on the opening day, and each undercut that figure by one stroke yesterday, deadlocking at 74.

Another curious turn came when both required three putts on the critical eighteenth green. Evans taking par 5 and Jones 6.

Putting proved to be the greatest source of difficulty for the second half of the qualifying round. In the late morning and noon hours the greens were so hard and fast that many were deceived in their calculations. Disasters resulted from approaches that did not spin back as the players were led to expect from Saturday's experience. With this warning the afternoon players went out and underperformed on the long ones, the smooth green matches softening unaccountably.

Jones was heard to complain on this score, he being an early one around. "I took 37 putts, four three-putts and two two-putts," he said, and explained that neither of his ace putts was for more than 18 inches.

Two strange putts on the final green cost Evans his chance to capture undisputed medal honors. He was on in 2 with a 25-foot putt that would have put him out, but he missed.

It was a hard break, giving him a 74. There were many thrills, featured by the recovery of several former champions who were opening a new list, but the galleries missed the thrills through picking the wrong stars. That is, excepting those who followed Jones and Evans.

On the eighth green the day was quiet and meditative. On the whole the galleries were strangely sedentary, electing to sit in waiting at the critical point adjacent to the clubhouse.

Gardner, who led the first day of medal play with a par 74, tumbled from first to tie for tenth with a score of 82-156. He was in trouble and couldn't get out of the trap to many cups—his approaches left too much work for his putter to do. That is the story of Gardner's fall, a fall which duplicated his performance at Brookline in the amateur last year.

Oulmet, who was bunched with the flock of eighties, filled out with a 73, the best single round score of the tournament to date, and was in the clubhouse bringing his total down to 153. He had birdies on the second, fourth, tenth and eleventh, but was two over with a 6 on the eighth. He tied for fifth. His card:

Out 5 4 4 4 5 6 4—37
In 4 5 3 3 4 4 5—38
Total 82—153

J. W. Sweetser, Silvanoy, N. Y., the defender, who landed among 14 aspirants, securing a twelfth place, improved by three strokes, scoring a total of 157 to tie with five others for twelfth place.

S. D. Herron of Chicago, champion of 1919, who tied for sixth with four cards of 77, started off with an eagle 3, finished the first nine with a couple of birdies to turn one stroke over par with 37; then came home one under par for a total of 74, his qualifying score being 151, placing him third.

Guilford, who was placed down the list with an 83 to start, recovered with the 75 for a total of 158, placing among four others for sixteenth.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont, champion in 1910, who placed Saturday with a group of 73 scores, astonished the field by coming back with a 74, counting a total of 152, placing fourth.

George Von Elm, Lake City, first National Public Parks champion, who led the 7 scores for sixth place, cut down his score by one with 37, 39, and thereby totaled 153 for a fifth place tie. The cards:

Player and Club Day Day 1 Day 2
Charles Evans, Chicago, 74 74 148
R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, 75 74 149
S. D. Herron, Chicago, 77 74 151
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, 73 79 152
P. D. Oulmet, Boston, 80 73 153
George von Elm, Lake City, 76 77 153
Albert Seckel, Chicago, 79 75 154
W. I. Hunter, Los Angeles, 79 75 154
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 77 77 154
R. A. Gardner, Chicago, 74 80 154
J. W. Sweetser, New York, 80 77 157
R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, 75 82 157
M. R. Wells, Ann Arbor, Mich, 82 75 157
H. H. Weber, Philadelphia, 82 75 157
C. P. Marston, Philadelphia, 82 75 157
Dexter Crompton, Chicago, 82 75 157
Joseph W. East, Liverpool, 82 75 157
Francis Blossom, Chicago, 77 80 157
James Hamlin, St. Louis, 82 75 157
H. H. Weber, Philadelphia, 82 75 157
J. K. B. Davis, San Francisco, 79 79 158
R. A. Gardner, Chicago, 74 84 158
Arthur Sweet, Chicago, 78 80 158
T. J. Fraley, Chicago, 80 79 159
H. H. Weber, Philadelphia, 82 75 157
Dexter Crompton, Chicago, 82 75 157
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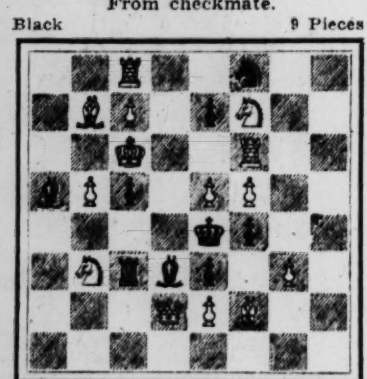
Pacific Hotel

Classified Advertisements

BY STATES AND CITIES

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 305
From checkmate.



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 306

Original: composed especially for The
Christian Science Monitor
By F. W. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa.



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

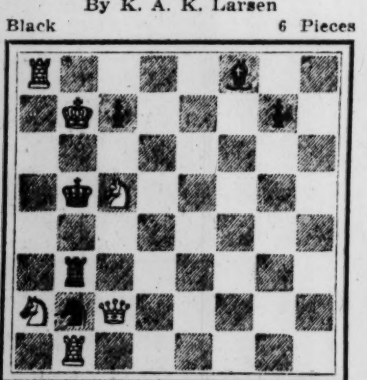
No. 303. Q-KK3 K-K7
2. Kt-K3
Prob. Comp. K-K7
A. M. Spark

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Indirect threats use every device
of guard, clearance, interference, un-
pinning, and the like. An indirect
threat.

By K. A. K. Larsen

Black to play and mate in three



White to play and mate in three

NOTES

The feature of the tournament held at
Mahrisk Ostrau in Czechoslovakia,
aside from Dr. Lasker winning first
place without a loss, was the poor show-
ing of Rubinstein, who finished third,
with only two games won out of thirteen
played. Rubinstein, however, had some
consolation, in taking the first brilli-
ancy prize for one of his wins, while
the others went to Wolf, Bogoljubov,
and Tarrach, in the order named. The
tabulated score:

Player	W	D	L	Points
Dr. Lasker	13	0	0	13
Dr. Rubinstein	10	2	1	11
Dr. Bogoljubov	7	4	2	9
Dr. Wolf	6	4	3	8
Dr. Tarrach	5	4	4	7
Dr. Nimzowitsch	4	4	5	6
Dr. Spassky	3	4	6	5
Dr. Tartakower	3	3	7	4
Dr. Lazard	2	3	7	3
Dr. Schlechter	2	2	7	2
Dr. Gromeko	1	2	7	1
Dr. Linder	1	1	8	1
Dr. Kohn	1	1	8	1
Dr. Hoffer	1	1	8	1
Dr. Fournier	1	1	8	1
Dr. Breyer	1	1	8	1
Dr. Kohn	1	1	8	1
Dr. Hoffer	1	1	8	1
Dr. Fournier	1	1	8	1
Dr. Breyer	1	1	8	1

Devonshire's (England) Winter Wood
memorial trophy went to Dr. L. R.
Allingham (Totnes) who defeated P.
Deane (Paisley) in the final round.

Belgium reports its national cham-
pionship won by G. Koltanowski
(-1-1), followed by Sapin and Colle
(4 each), Soulat-Bernard (3½), Lancel (3),
Vercheurens (1), and Horowitz (½).

A. Kupchik is being rightly discussed
as the next challenger for the American
championship.

One of Carlsbad's most interesting
games:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Albino Rubinstein (Alekhine) Rubinstein

White Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q4

2. P-K3 P-K3

3. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

4. P-K4 P-K4

5. P-K3 P-K3

6. P-K3 P-K3

7. P-K3 P-K3

8. P-K3 P-K3

9. P-K3 P-K3

10. P-K3 P-K3

11. P-K3 P-K3

12. P-K3 P-K3

13. P-K3 P-K3

14. P-K3 P-K3

15. P-K3 P-K3

16. P-K3 P-K3

17. P-K3 P-K3

18. P-K3 P-K3

19. P-K3 P-K3

20. P-K3 P-K3

21. P-K3 P-K3

22. P-K3 P-K3

REAL ESTATE

8-Room Beverly Hills Residence

A 'GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY'

For the person of vision to acquire a real home in the exclusive section of the Beverly Hills District: a beautiful new Southern Colonial residence containing 8 wonderful rooms, 4 bedrooms, full bath and shower, 2 natural fireplaces, hot water heat, side driveway, spacious grounds, in a word the home you would build yourself; it is not now occupied and can be shown by appointment only. Phone Stewart 1079 and ask for Mr. McLaughlin, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSES FOR SALE HOLLYWOOD

Let me assist you in selecting your home. Have many exclusive listings ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Choice residential district. Call Miss McLaughlin, Chicago, Ill.

L.A. BONTE AND RANSOM CO.

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FOR SALE: West Boylston, Mass.

Modern colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large, 3 fireplaces, sun parlor, 5 acres; view of Metropolitan Basin and Mt. Wachusett; short distance from train and trolley; Worcester Country Club, Mrs. Robert W. Clifford, West Boylston, Mass. Tel. West Boylston, 111.

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Will sell my lot at seashore at a big reduction. Life farm from Boston; bathing, fishing, and quiet. Tel. Hingham 1000, address L-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

House of 8 rooms, 2 baths, both with all modern conveniences; 2 miles from center of city, near country road, 14 acres land; sell all or part. A. E. FAULKNER, 87 Mill St., Tel. 1206-2, West Bedford, Mass.

REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST

Sales CLARA S. BUNKER
9 Park Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 805-W.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, 6 rooms, bath and garage; oak finish; just decorated internally. 1135 41st St., Milwaukee, Wis. Tel. Kil. 6352-H.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

NEWARK, N. J.—Small furnished, heated apartment for family of four, about September 25, near Bloomfield Ave.; state price. Box A-104, The Christian Science Monitor, 212 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK—Gentleman desires 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; city or suburban; reasonable. Address Box L-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED

WANTED—Nicely furnished apartment; two or three rooms, kitchenette, below 70th St.; reasonable. Add. P. O. Box 874, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lafayette Ave. 621—Large, light room, newly furnished and decorated; electricity; centrally located. Decatur 6374-J.

CHICAGO, Hammond Court—Spacious outside living-bedroom combined; easily, suitably equipped; private porch; completely and attractively furnished; large closets; floor, tile; select locality; reasonable. Tel. Diversey 0800.

CHICAGO—Front s. e. room; light and cheerful; kitchen privilege; excel. trans.; married couple or single. Tel. 40th St. 1100.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Pleasant home with room and bath; reasonable. Add. P. O. Box 2479-J.

DETROIT

We have room for several others in our home. Christian Scientists preferred. 320 Coplin Ave., Hickory 3601-W.

LARGE and small furnished room; modern conveniences; walking distance to car line; reasonable. 190 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—A desirable room in pleasant flat, with private family; business man preferred. 11815 So. Broadway.

MAIDEN—Large front room or two adjoining rooms and bath; a quiet home for recreation or study; 15 minutes to car line; reasonable. 1000 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK, 600 W. 116 St., Apt. 15—Large, furnished room, suitable for a young couple; private home; suitable one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 4400.

NEW YORK, 102 W. 75th St.—Artistic large room; lavatory; also single adjoining bath, in mod. elevator apartment. HAWTHORNE, Apt. 50.

NEW YORK CITY, West 60th St.—Large, comfortable room, dressing room, kitchenette; an suite or single; perfectly appointed house.

TWO bed-sitting rooms, kitchenette; excellent transportation. Box 0-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

NEW YORK CITY, 728 West End Ave., Schuyler 0111, Gramercy—Large outside room; private family; reasonable; business people.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 100th St., Apt. 81—Desirable outside room adjoining bath; \$10; private family; reasonable; business people.

NEW YORK CITY—Apt. room, morning sun; private family; convenient; 15 minutes 42d St. Morning 0102.

TRUCK PLACE, 180 Brooklyn—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom; clean, quiet home; 15 minutes from Wall St.; reasonable; references.

ROXBURY, 16 Wabon St.—Attractively furnished rooms with electricity and hot water heat; home-like surroundings.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA—Attractive sunny room and apartment; reasonable rates. 2132-34 Fifth Street.

THREE attractive rooms, bath, entire third floor; will rent separately; business people preferred; reference. 620 Farragut Terrace, Philadelphia. Phone Woodland 4288-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—"HOTELS"—200 W. 124 St.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Tel. 40th St. 1100.

QUIET home in Hollywood, Calif., for those desiring rest, recuperation or retirement; attendance if desired. Phone Hollywood 4638.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN ideal inland place, 50 miles from N. Y., accommodations, meals, Sept.-Oct.; moderate rates. THE PINELAND, Englewood, N. J.

From now on white's attack becomes irresistible.

(f) Beautiful as it forces black to play B-B, since otherwise white plays QxR.

(g) Forced again.

(h) Black can't afford to play Q-Q3 instead because 24 Kt-K5 by white would force black to lose a piece or the exchange, if he swapped Q's, or give up his Q for white's rook, which should also give white a winning game.

(i) Because white threatens Kt-K5.

(j) White, continuing game, finds the finest style of chess. He has a forced mate by Q-K4 or by Q-K2 if black takes the B.

(k) J. Bernstein of New York, one of the contestants, says on this move: "How remarkable that Alekhine always finds the strongest move! All the masters were analyzing the position in the other room and nobody suggested the text move, which is certainly the strongest."

IRELAND RELEASES IRREGULARS

DUBLIN, Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—It is officially announced that 1180 irregular prisoners have been released since June 1. In order to obtain release prisoners have to sign an undertaking to the effect that they will cease to use force against the Government, but the Government has been obliged to examine applications very carefully, as many released prisoners have disregarded their undertaking. Nevertheless the August figures, taken up to Aug. 20, show almost a two-to-one increase over June and July.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR SALE

6-room well-furnished suite, Gainsboro St., \$1000, or \$1200 including piano. Box 8-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 W. 114th St.—Independent suite, living room, bedroom, bath, electric grill (light housekeeping); no maid service; suitable 2 adults; \$50; lease. Apartment 22.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 22nd and Sansom Sts. W. Cor.—First floor front, suitable for office; also unfurn. apt. 2 rms. and bath. Spruce 63-57.

WILL rent home \$2400, 1 year, or sell \$21,000. 1888 HATTIE BELLE GANDY, 1537 Elm, Long Beach, Cal. Tel. 6-0, Box 354.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CORONA, Long Island—Large room, two windows, one block subway; terms reasonable. R. P. BLOOM, Jr., 514 St. Refs. exchanged.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—In private home, 2 blocks from Western Ave., to congenial woman, attractive sitting room with adjoining bedroom; \$40 with kitchen privileges. 2428 Monroe St., 421-410. Evenings and Sundays.

NEW YORK CITY, 322 W. 60th St. (near Drive)—Magnificent complete floor; piano; heat; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, \$150 (furn.).

NEW YORK CITY, 415 W. 115th St.—Six elegantly furn. rooms; elev. apartment; heat; Victoria. Cathedral 7127, Apt. 42, JACKSON.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Part time, practitioner's office; two rooms, elev. apartment; heat; 42nd Street section; evenings also. Box 8-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Mother's care and board for boy 8 years old; permanent Christian Scientist preferred; state terms. Box 0-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Theories of Copeau

Paris, Sept. 4. Special Correspondence. **JACQUES COPEAU** does not like the Vieux-Colombier, one of the most satisfactory dramatic houses in Paris, to be called "theatre d'avant-garde." It is true that he aims at progress, that he endeavors to get away from the conceptions of the Boulevard theaters. But the term "theatre of the advance guard" has come to mean something narrow, something eccentric, something experimental, something daring and unconventional. It is not novel for novelty's sake that M. Copeau seeks; it is rather to move along the right line of tradition.

What he said on this point in an interview is: "A theater of the advance guard is that which gives itself the mission of serving a more or less revolutionary school, and which naturally disappears or else prolongs a languishing life after having exhausted its originality at the very beginning. The condition of success for a 'theatre d'avant-garde' is that it rapidly loses its raison d'être. But the Vieux-Colombier is a work of continuity and is multiple in the unity of the artistic aims pursued. I would have liked to open a school for comedians before founding a theater had I been able to proceed logically. But who would have listened to me had I proposed to found a school when I started in October, 1913? It has been said that M. Jacques Rouché, then Director of the Théâtre des Arts, had offered in 1910 to Edward Gordon Craig (who later installed at Florence a school such as that operated at the Vieux-Colombier in 1921-1922), the technical direction of the Théâtre des Arts. The answer of Gordon Craig was that he would accept but would insist on the Théâtre des Arts being closed for ten, perhaps 15 years, so that he would be able according to his own ideas of an entirely renovated art."

"This folly, as it was called, I regarded as full of sense," said Mr. Copeau. "But, if I had tried to follow his counsel, I would have found no moral support and no material support. I had first to exist. But the idea of the school and the idea of the theater were both born at the same time in my thought. And even today I believe I am the only man in France who conceives the theater as a center of studies, as a place where all the human elements which can cooperate to the success of a play: an amicable collaboration, or better, an affectionate collaboration, which demands on the part of the comedian a strict discipline, an entire devotion to the representation of the work in its spirit and its form, the renunciation of any kind of 'cabotage' and of any desire for personal success obtained at the expense of comrades or of the play."

"No, I am not the slave of a somber theatrical religion. I love beauty in all its forms. But it is true that I love order in beauty. That is why I have for the classical works a great respect which extends to the great foreign productions, to the classics of all countries and of all times. What displeases me is the 'disorderly inspiration,' the pretended genius which boasts of ignoring or despising rules, discipline, good sense, and good taste. The instinct in liberty does not appear to me to be better for the poet than for the interpreter. For it is not sufficient to wish to be sincere if one is not capable of being sincere. One has to be an artist in the true sense of the word."

Such are the statements of M. Jacques Copeau on this interesting point, but he has lately dealt with another no less interesting matter in Comedia, which is the official organ of the French theatrical world. His views on the question whether there is a really new dramatic movement to be discerned at present may be summed up as follows:

"It does not seem to me possible to speak of a characterized evolution, precisely definable. There is rather a certain awakening manifested by new talents in quest of new subjects or new modes of expression. For I find myself unable to foresee the direction of dramatic art in the future. It is impossible when one is not one of these authors to be persuaded that their work bears the future in itself. A striking feature is that in the whole world the efforts of actors and metteurs en scène and the efforts of playwrights do not coincide. The old Théâtre Libre founded by Antoine was above all an encouragement of authors. It was the same in Russia with Stanislavski. Antoine also modeled interpreters, but most of them were in his hands but a docile matter. He has stamped a whole period with his manner in the art of acting because he was himself a great and energetic personality. But he has not modified the actor in his essence."

"As for the great metteurs en scène abroad they have above all called upon works of the past to apply their theories. All these searchers (Tchekhoff, Max Reinhardt, Baer and others) are in accord on a double

point: First, the condemnation of the realistic décor which takes the attention away from the text; second, the necessity of substituting for this gross verity, often puerile and always dangerous, a schematic or synthetic décor, appealing to the imagination, to which it suggests the illusion of reality. I am in accord with them on these two points."

"I do not disregard technical questions. The scene of the Vieux-Colombier is bare, austere, always with the same stone décor. But a few accessories and play of lights are sufficient entirely to modify the aspect. There is, in short, only one capital question as regards the mise en scène: actors utilizing to the best purpose a given surface and given volumes. For myself the mise en scène is chiefly the ensemble of movements, of gestures and of attitudes, the harmony of voices and physiognomies and silences—all that regulated by a unique thought capable of correlating the various elements of the drama and of its presentation." S. H.

London Cameos

By J. T. GREIN

XVII—Leon Quartermaine

ONE of his admirers—and their name is legion—described Leon Quartermaine once as a "Dr. Faustus with a Mephistophelian touch." In the appreciative sense of the words, it was a wonderfully apt description. There is something of the savant and, in aspect at any rate, something eerie in Leon Quartermaine. He impresses at once, for great is his force of personality, but it takes some time to find him sympathetic. He shuns all tricks and all pose, he is just his earnest self and he demands penetration.

"I have heard people say after the first act of 'Mary Rose,' for instance, 'I don't like him at all.' And after the second the same person exclaimed: 'Is he not wonderful?' That little casual critic was more acute than she, perhaps, meant to be. Quartermaine is one of those actors who does not conquer until he has 'warmed up his part,' as we say in theatrical parlance. He does not give himself all at once; a profound student, so conscious of the possibilities of his art that he is wont to declare during rehearsals 'I don't want to do it.' He recognizes that climax is the goal; he lets himself go until the crucial scene of the play is approached. It is as if he were 'reining in' his power until the great leap.

His first act in 'Ghosts' in 1914 which paved the way toward the concession of the license, as the Censor Bendall, who was in the house, saw at once the high morality as well as the artistic value of the banned play, left the audience in tremor and in silence. It was terrific and tragic to the representation of the work in its spirit and its form, the renunciation of any kind of 'cabotage' and of any desire for personal success obtained at the expense of comrades or of the play."

"No, I am not the slave of a somber theatrical religion. I love beauty in all its forms. But it is true that I love order in beauty. That is why I have for the classical works a great respect which extends to the great foreign productions, to the classics of all countries and of all times. What displeases me is the 'disorderly inspiration,' the pretended genius which boasts of ignoring or despising rules, discipline, good sense, and good taste. The instinct in liberty does not appear to me to be better for the poet than for the interpreter. For it is not sufficient to wish to be sincere if one is not capable of being sincere. One has to be an artist in the true sense of the word."

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Miss Beatrice Terry

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 15

THE aristocracy of the actors of England is well represented in the person of Beatrice Terry, who is giving such a superb performance of the mother in "Children of the Moon," at the Comedy Theatre. Miss Terry's right to kinship with the "first families" of the theater is doubly established by her talent, coupled with her modesty. After watching her unusually good performance, it was at first just a little disconcerting to hear her take her acting as a matter of course. It seemed as though she ought to be just a little excited about it, or at least a bit satisfied with her work, but she was not. When asked how it seemed to be born into the world of the theater, Miss Terry said: "I have never known anything else. I was first carried onto the stage at the age of three, in Sir Henry Irving's production of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' I was also in 'Robespierre' with Sir Henry. My aunts, Ellen Terry and Kate Terry, and my uncle, Charles, were all on the stage. But Aunt Kate acted for a short time only."

"I am not sure that it is fortunate for an actress to be born into a theatrical family. I think that in my case it was a handicap. The struggle has been a long one. I am glad, though, that my hardest knocks came when I was between 12 and 20 years old. I think we can stand them best then. I did all but scrub floors in order to keep going."

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have played some wonderful parts in Australia particularly. I played Marguerite in 'Faust' there. Oh, I was awful. As I look back on it I shudder."

"This is the fourth time I have been in America, and I love it here. I came first with Sir Charles Hawtry, then with Sir Edward Terry, in 'Sweet Lavender,' then with my uncle, Fred Terry. Last year, Miss Rachel Crothers gave me the chance to play the part in 'Mary the Third,' for which I am grateful, and now I have this part in 'Children of the Moon.' I would love to go back and play those performances of Marguerite and try to make them right, and I think I could have another chance at it. I think one's understanding in acting should grow each year. I want to be able to say each year 'I think I am better actress this year than I was last.'"

"Sancho Panza," a play by Melchior Lengyel, based on episodes in "Don Quixote," will be produced soon by Charles Frohman, Inc., in association with Russell Janney. Otis Skinner will be starred.

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By the Way

FOR its next season Drury Lane Theater, London, is reverting to what may be described as its first love, since the management have settled that the opening attraction shall be a "sporting drama." This type of entertainment is well within the traditions of "Old Drury," and was exploited with immense success by Sir Augustus Harris. In the new piece, which has been written by Seymour Hicks and Ian Hay, spectacular effects and sensational happenings may be looked for as a matter of course. One such that has been promised is a reproduction of a race, with 16 horses dashing at full speed toward the winning post. Other features are to be the burning of a prison and the daring escape of a wrongfully accused convict hero. Plenty of thrills, in fact.

The small but devoted group of Shakespearean enthusiasts, who began their career a few months ago and call themselves the Fellowship Players, are now well established in London. At the end of September they start a fresh season with a performance of "The Winter's Tale," at the Strand Theatre. The Heroiné is to be Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and the Perdita will be Miss Joyce Carey. The special idea behind the managerial scheme of this organization is to give actors and actresses who are generally associated with modern drama an opportunity of appearing in Shakespearean roles.

An amateur dramatic society, composed exclusively of Oxford undergraduates who are also ex-members of Harrow School, are giving a series of performances throughout rural England just now. They do not compete with the regular theaters, since they only visit small and scattered villages, to which they travel by motor lorry. Their repertoire consists of "The Importance of Being Earnest," "A Bill of Divorcement," and "The Mollusc." For the feminine parts in these plays they have the assistance of women students from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. The "O. H. D. S." as the society is known, was established four years ago, and among its honorary members are Sir Gerald du Maurier, John Galsworthy, and Gilbert Hare, each of whom is an "Old Harrovian."

It has been estimated that the average number of words in the vocabulary of a child of three is 125. The boy or girl who has finished the eighth or ninth grade has a working vocabulary of 600 words. The average business man uses 850 words. The college graduate supplies himself with 250 words. A brilliant American writer, who is regarded as having a marvelous vocabulary, sustains his reputation with 8000 words. Shakespeare's works disclose an acquaintance with 17,000 words. In Lulu Vollmer's play "Sun-Up," now running at the Lenox Hill Theater, 78th Street,

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New York, only 318 words are employed. In this play, dealing with North Carolina folk, these mountaineers use 264 different words. It is stated, the other 54 different words being made use of by the "stranger," who might be termed a "city chap."

Leo Ditrichstein reappeared in Calderon's drama, "The Judge of Zalamea," last evening in Philadelphia. He produced this strong drama, which is perhaps the first expression in drama in Spain of the modern impulse of democracy, five years ago in Chicago. The present revival is to be under the title of "Right is Might," which optimizes the theme in the broad sense of its protest against the traditional assumption by the military of privileges above the happiness, liberty and even lives of the civilian population of the early seventeenth century in provincial Spain.

The New Régime of the Stratford Memorial Theater
STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Special Correspondence)—The Shakespeare Memorial Theater in a sense is entering upon the first year of a new life, in which it has gained its independence from the mother organization, the Shakespeare National Theater Committee in London, which until last year, financed and ran the enterprise jointly with the local management.

But with the Birthday Festival on April 23, 1923, the Stratford governors took over the entire control of the theater and it is now independent except for an annual subsidy of £1000 which it receives from the London organization. This sum carries with it no right to dictate policies. Coincident with the Birthday Festival the governors launched an appeal for £100,000 endowment memorial fund as a world tribute to the poet.

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Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
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ADRIENNE
The Speed Melody Sensation
BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE
THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
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Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents

"Two Fellows and a Girl"
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
The American Sweetheart Play
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CORT THEATRE W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash, Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

SELWYN THEATRE W. 45th St. Eves. 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
By LITTLE VOLLMER with LUCILLE LA VERNE. Endorsed by all critics.

SUNUP
Theatre Guild Production
Thea. 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple"

Garrick The Devil's Disciple
Last Three Weeks

Ambassador Thea. W. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
A NEW COMEDY BY OWEN FIRES
"Fairly glows with warmth and sparkles with humor."—Robert G. Welsh, Telegram.

HOME FIRES
A NEW COMEDY BY OWEN FIRES
"Fairly glows with warmth and sparkles with humor."—Robert G. Welsh, Telegram.

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

Hundreds of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Write Channing Pollock that their newspaper gave them great expectations of

THE FOOL
AND THAT THEIR EXPECTATIONS HAVE BEEN REALIZED

THE FOOL is Playing
Coming

and It Goes On Doing Things in the World

Sept. 15—A free performance in the New Jersey State Reformatory at Rahway.

Oct. 1—A free performance for an audience invited by the probation officers of Chicago.

Oct. 15—A performance at cost for the wards of the Junior Drama League in Chicago.

—A PLAY AND A GREAT FORCE FOR GOOD—

—A PLAY AND A GREAT FORCE FOR GOOD—

running on a financially sound basis, according to Mr. W. H. Savery, general manager of the birthday and summer festivals. "The fund," he said, "if it comes to anything would give an opportunity for enlarging the stage facilities to meet a great need. We are greatly encouraged by the attendance upon our scholars' fortnight this year. Our idea last year when we began a scholars' week, was to give plays studied by pupils in the right season, working intelligently with the curriculum to that end. We found we had rendered a service so we extended the session this year. About 500 children came, in addition to teachers, the girls lodging in the town and many of the boys camping in the near-by fields."

"Since August, 1919, Mr. Bridges-Adams has acted as producer, and during this period the company has produced 23 Shakespearean plays and three old comedies, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 'The Rivals,' and 'The School for Scandal.'"

THE HOME FORUM

Pictures Fitly Framed in Words

"THE true artistic temperament... is the perception and appreciation of beauty, whether in pigment, form, tone, words, or in nature." Thus wrote James Gibbons Huneker, "gourmet of belles-lettres," and protagonist of the Seven Arts. Robert Leighton has asserted that there is an affinity between beauty and goodness. We cannot, he says, play false to goodness but it throws a screen over the face of day. Words are such subtle things, so delicate, so insinuating that they impose themselves on both memory and imagination. Lafcadio Hearn in his "Japanese Letters" says, "For me words have color, form, character; they have faces, manners, gesticulations; they have tints, tones, personalities."

Some time ago I visited a friend who said that he was taking a country holiday vicariously. On inquiry I found that circumstances did not permit him to go away into the country, so he sought cleansing for his emotions by reading the literature of nature. The delight which he manifested that day in reading to me passages on country scents and sounds and natural beauty has since been for me an abiding memory. "Listen to this," he said, as he turned the pages of "Adam Bede" and escorted me into a Warwickshire dairy:

"Such coolness, such purity, such fragrance of new pressed cheese, of firm butter, of wooden vessels perpetually bathed in pure water; such soft coloring of red earthenware and cream surfaces, brown wood and polished tin, grey limestone, and rich orange-red rust on the iron weights and hooks and hinges."

His appreciation of beauty not only revealed the true artistic spirit within him, it discovered new possibilities of fiction to me. Has not Robert Browning told us that

We're made so that we love
First when we see them painted, things
we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to
see;
And so they are better painted—better
to us
Which is the same thing.

Probably we do not recognize the power of individual words in this process. I left my friend's home and turned to some beautiful words of Louise Ayres Garnett,

Words are colored beads
I string upon a chain,
Some are gold with sunshine,
Some are bright with rain.

Words are splendid pictures
Hanging on the wall,
Some are big like mountains,
Some are hushed and small.

Sometimes when I have come across
a word picture I have given myself

after reading it the further pleasure of writing it out. Here is one vista of a landscape divided by a river: "Overshadowing the river's placid brim rises a wood and in its tranquil depths slope inward further vistas of dim green that meet and mingle with the profundities of the billowy clouds; where sail the skiffs of cloudy pearl, and rafts of branches, rise the cloudy waves. Across the other bank golden buttercups sway in the wind and violets hide and hang their heads in the shade of the hedgerows, and pale emerald moss clings to mouldering stones, a huddled birch, leafless, tinged with red, looks haggardly at the scene—and one's thoughts come and go like moving phantoms in the pageantry."

Listen to Kingsley in "Westward Ho," hailing the shores of the Barbadoes thus: "Land! Land! Land! Yes, there it was, far away to the south and west, beside the setting sun, a long blue bay, between the crimson sea and golden sky. Land at last with fresh streams and cooling fruits, . . . And there, too, might be gold and gems, and all the wealth of Ind. Who knew? Why not? The old world of fact and prose lay thousands of miles behind them, and before them and around them was the realm of wonder and fable, of boundless hope and possibility."

William Henry Hudson is oftener associated with frogs and newts and armadillos than with men. But that Hudson did notice men, take this description of an English villager:

"His face full bronzed with sixty or sixty-five years' exposure to the weather, was genial, as if the sunshine that had so long beaten upon it had not been all used up in painting his skin that rich old-furniture color, but had, some of it, filtered through the epidermis to the heart to make his existence pleasant and sweet."

As a child of six he tells us how he walked over miles of meadow and suddenly came upon a sheet of water where were a number of birds, and nearest to him:

"Three immensely tall white and rose-colored birds wading solemnly in a row a yard or so apart from one another. . . . My delight was intensified when the leading bird stood still, and raising his head and long neck aloft, opened and shook his wings. For the wings when open, were of a glorious crimson color, and the bird was to me the most angel-like creature on earth."

What a picture, those crimson wings in the blue!

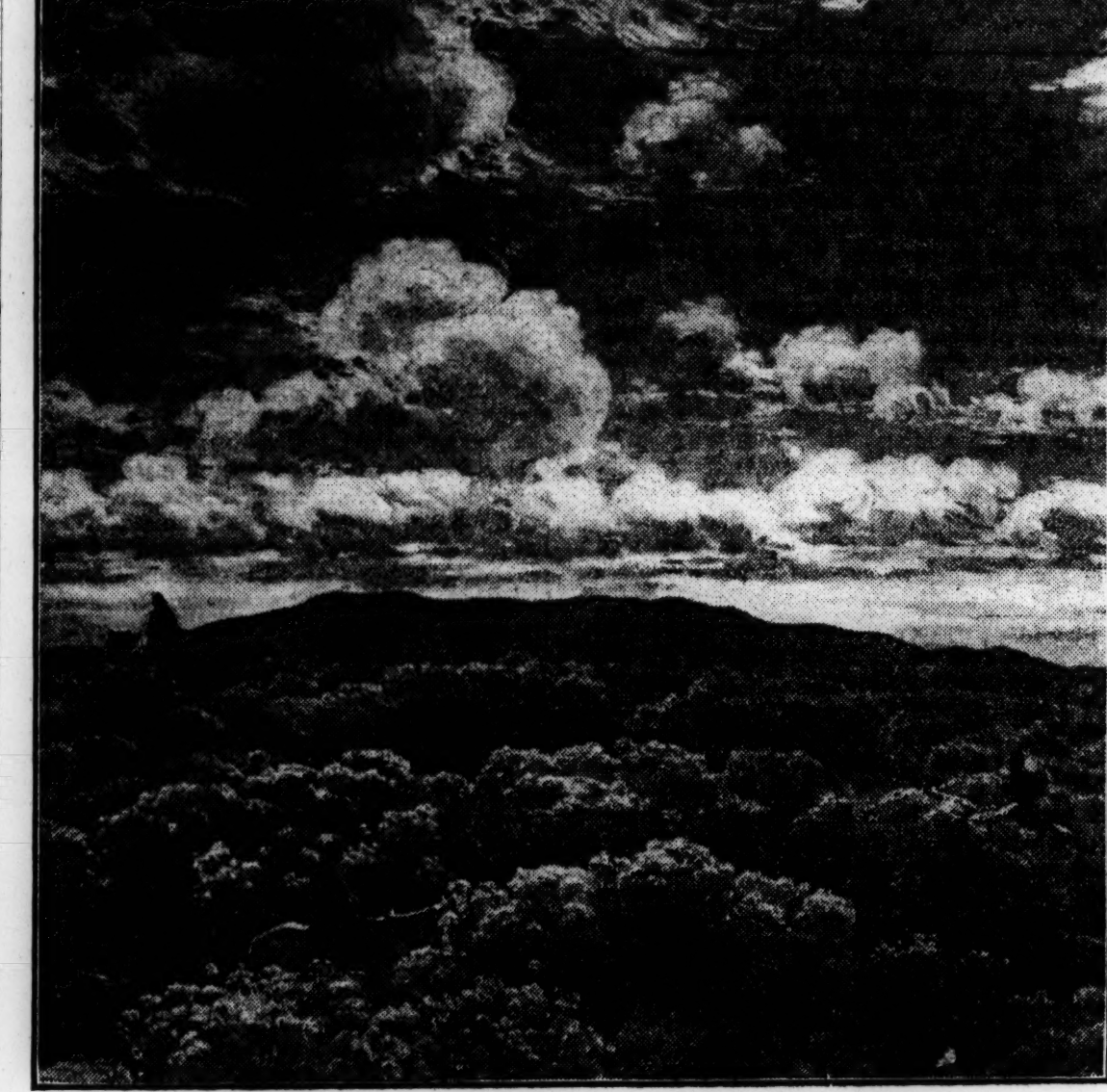
It is a great temptation to quote Hardy, for who after reading this supreme artist who does not assert but implies beauty, can forget his wonderful pictures. Clyn Yeobright, for instance, framed in the surroundings of Egon Heath with amber butterflies alight, and in full play about him; Sue, bending toward the pink flowers that mirror their pink beauty in her face; Tess, a foam of roses at her breast, and a brimming basket of strawberries on her arm; I shall never forget how my friend, whom I mentioned at the head of this paper, read to me with great glee a picture from Hardy in a few words: "The sleepy fly that rubs its hands." I can hear my friend laughing yet!

For minuteness and faithfulness one may search in vain for representations, except in a Dutch picture, that can approach Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." And what a wonder it is that this man who moved between garret and tavern should give such pictures of home. Look at this one, soft and sweet as a landscape bathed in an English summer twilight. The dear old clergyman after being in search of his daughter has found her, and is now—after having left her at an inn—returning to his family and his home:

"And now my heart caught new sensations of pleasure, the nearer I approached the peaceful mansion. As a bird that had been frightened from its nest, my affections outwent my haste, and expectation. I called up the many fond things I had to say, and anticipated the welcome I was to receive. I already felt my wife's tender embrace, and smiled at the joy of my little ones. As I walked but slowly the night waned apace. The laborers of the day were all retired to rest; the lights were out in every cottage; no sounds were heard but the shrilling of the cock, and the deep-mouthed watchdog at a hollow distance. I approached my little abode of pleasure and before I was within a furlong of the place, our honest mastiff came running to welcome me."

The intense pleasure of the first snowdrift struggling through the ground with its frail green fingers folded over its face to conquer the white world, has been felt by many people, but Coulson Kernahan has painted the picture in words:

"And never did this soul of mine utter itself forth in intenser, purer prayer than when I first saw the miracle of the snowdrops' green and silver bells among the snow. . . . Sometimes I think of them as dear children who have crept too early from bed, and so stand with little bare feet and inclined head, listening for the step of old Nurse Nature, and ready should she chide to scamper back and hide beneath the coverlet of snow." I cannot close the kaleidoscope without quoting those words of Arthur L. Salmon: "As colors are to the painter so are words to the writer. But they are more than this: they are craft and technique as well as color; they are music. . . . The right word in the right place that is the secret of good writing." My friend that day in his room introduced me to Art.



"Through the Greasewood." From the Painting by Martin Hennings

IN THE recent exhibitions of the National Academy of Design in New York a conspicuous feature has been the work of the group of artists who center at Taos in New Mexico. Not only the inevitably picturesque element of the natives, their costume and customs, distinguishes these canvases, but the brilliance of light and color which floods this mountainous region sets them apart as documents of a vigorous, truth-seeking community of pioneers. One of the younger men who followed after the original founders of the Taos school some five years ago is Martin Hennings. He, too, has caught the spirit of the "Sunshine State" and paints with the untrammelled palette of one who lives close to nature. He puts a big swing into his landscapes, emphasizes the wide horizons, high arched skies, clear atmosphere and sunny colors that abound there.

"Through the Greasewood," Mr. Hennings' Academy canvas of this year—shows three mounted Indians following a trail through the low, stiff, greasewood shrubs whose yellow bloom turns this desert country into a flaming field of color. The clumpy bushes, almost concealing the horses at times, give the appearance of foam-tipped waves coming in quick succession as the sunlight catches the flowing tips. A deep purplish-blue mountain range runs across the center of the picture, carrying the eye up where the white clouds with their pockets of purple shade flick and bar the azure sky. The foremost mounted figure has proceeded sufficiently along the zigzagging trail to reach the higher ground, and he makes an impressive silhouette against the distant mountains and sky. Mr. Hennings is from Chicago where during August an exhibition of his work has filled one of the galleries of the Chicago Art Institute.

A Tree Wish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I want to live in a tree:
A golden glitter all around
Of brilliant leaves. I want to see
The twining growth above, below,
And everywhere. I want to know
The way of wind waves. I would feel
The cool, sweet drip from leaf to leaf
Of morning rain. I long to lean
Against the bark and hear it moan
As moon, and wind, and clouds go by,
And hear the cry of passing night.
And then to wake! A jeweled morn
Of thinnest blue, of silver dew,
Of spiders weaving early shreds
Of slender webs from here to there;
A shining cup of morning air
To fill my throat. Then I would try
To join the psalm of melody
If I might live in a tree.

D. A. Lovell.

Coast-Wise

South, for blue water. There will be an "S" in all our courses now until we sight the flying fish and watch the dolphins play. The breeze was behind us, and we went along merrily, singing all the songs we knew, to express our satisfaction, watching the hills of Arran grow darker, and more and more like cardboard cut-outs, and clearer and sharper against the light in the sky. Allis Craig was ahead—a pinnacle in the sea, a thousand feet in height, with thirty fathoms of water all around it. It was our first milestone. At midnight it was abeam. The tide was running strongly against us, as if reluctant to let us go, but the breeze held on astern, and the dim spire of rock faded and vanished in the darkness, and before dawn the last loom of the light had gone down into the sea.—Arthur Sturges Hildebrand, in "Blue Water."

"Prends Ce Qui Est A Toi"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

L'HOMME a, au delà de la conscience que Dieu lui a donnée, le don illimité de la filialité divine. C'est dans cette vérité que se trouve le remède pour vaincre le sentiment que "les choses ne sont pas justes,"—état négatif de la pensée qui tenterait d'annuler la foi pure et d'annuler la faculté d'accomplir le bien et d'en jouir.

On trouve un message pratique dans la parabole de Jésus concernant le père de famille qui loua des ouvriers pour travailler dans sa vigne, quelques-uns dès le point du jour, d'autres à la troisième heure, d'autres à la sixième et d'autres encore plus tard, voire même à la onzième heure. A la fin de la journée, il leur donna à tous le même salaire. Quelques-uns de ceux qui avaient été les premiers murmuraient contre cette apparente injustice et dirent: "Ces derniers n'ont fait qu'une heure, et tu les as traités comme nous, qui avons supporté le labeur accablant du jour et la chaleur!" Mais le père de famille répondit à l'un d'eux: Mon ami, je ne te fais point de tort; n'est-ce pas convenu avec moi d'un denier? Prends ce qui est à toi, et va-t'en!" La justice divine est souvent l'inverse du sens humain de justice. Dans la mesure où nous apprenons que la justice divine est inévitablement juste et parfaite, nous sommes délivrés de la lourde tâche d'essayer de juger le monde d'après un sens humain de justice. Notre Père céleste ne tient point compte du temps, mais est toujours en possession de tout bien, par lequel il nous révèle notre véritable moi en Christ.

"Prends ce qui est à toi, et va-t'en!" Quelle est la signification spirituelle de ce commandement béni, de cette divine bénédiction? En tant qu'enfant de Dieu, la Vie éternelle est à toi par réflexion, avec ses douces possessions de force parfaite, d'énergie divine et d'activité incessante; la Vérité immuable est à toi, et, partant, le fruit certain de justes efforts, la précision et l'harmonie grandissantes dans les affaires humaines ainsi qu'une somme égale de bien pour tous; l'amour éternel est à toi, et par conséquent il y a l'illumination de la confiance et de la tendresse pour toutes les relations véritables, la liberté céleste d'aimer et d'apprendre que nos ennemis ne sont jamais des personnes, mais des états de la pensée que nous pouvons corriger.

Comment pouvons-nous entrer en possession de cet héritage céleste? Dans l'épître aux Hébreux, nous lisons: "Approchons-nous donc avec assurance du trône de la grâce, afin d'obtenir miséricorde et de trouver grâce, pour être secourus au moment convenable." A la page 195 de "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy dit: "Celui qui n'a jamais tiré son épée du fourreau pour éprouver le tranchant de la vérité dans la Science Chrétienne, n'est pas en état d'affronter le conflit et est incapable de juger le cas; la fronde du berger tueait le Goliath. Je croyais autrefois que la pratique et les enseignements de Jésus touchant la guérison des malades étaient des abstractions spirituelles, impraticables et impossibles pour nous; mais les actes, non pas les paroles, ont donné un sens plus élevé du Christianisme."

Quiconque étudie la Bible ainsi que "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures," par Mary Baker Eddy, avec intérêt et obéissance, s'aperçoit bientôt qu'il n'a qu'une chose à faire: savoir, commencer à travailler à son propre salut en amenant ses problèmes à la lumière de la Vie qu'il trouve dans ces deux livres. Ces deux livres sont en parfait accord; le premier montre que Dieu est l'Intelligence infinie, et le second, prophétisé par le premier, révèle la Science de l'Entendement divin, par la lumière de laquelle nous sommes conduits dans le sentier qui mène à la vraie liberté, au bonheur permanent et au succès.

Du moment où nous prenons la résolution de nous engager dans ce sentier, avec patience et avec espoir, en partant du point même où la Bible et Science et Santé nous trouvent, dès ce moment-là, nous commençons à percevoir le fait éternel que nous sommes unis au Père. La loi touchant le succès de l'homme est renfermée dans l'Ancien Testament, le Nouveau Testament, et les écrits de Mrs. Eddy—livres qui contiennent d'abondantes instructions touchant les faits éternels de la vérité, applicables à la vie actuelle. Mrs. Eddy a fermement établi la pratique de cette loi en tant que dispensation permanente. A mesure que nous y avons recours, d'une manière convenable, nous en recevons les faits fondamentaux et éternels de la Vie qui assurent la paix et la beauté du paisible repos par des idées justes. Nous devenons convaincus que le royaume des cieux est proche, comme Jésus l'assura; et que nous y entrons, ici-bas et dès maintenant, dans la mesure où nos actes et nos pensées sont en harmonie avec la loi divine.

Il y a, dans la compréhension de la substance réelle, une joie qu'on ne peut troubler, une joie permanente dans la possession d'une réalisation de l'omnipotence du bien. Il y a un repos certain et très actif dans la compréhension de l'omnipotence de la Vérité. Les menaces de révolution, les grondements de soulèvements économiques et d'anxiétés nationales n'ont s'approcher du trône de notre Père-Mère Dieu, source de ces nobles grâces, dont le plus humble parmi nous a la prérogative de jouir et de se servir librement.

Ainsi donc: "Prends ce qui est à toi, et va-t'en!"

Walter Pater at Brasenose

Pater then lived, with his two sisters, in a pretty house a short way out of the actual town. He had, moreover, his Fellow's rooms at Brasenose, where sometimes he preferred to stay when much preoccupied with his work, and where occasionally he put up an invited guest. I came to know these rooms well later, but I have not forgotten my first impression of them. The sitting-room, or study, was in a projection of Brasenose looking out upon the picturesque, narrow public way. There was a snug, inset, cushioned corner, much loved and frequented by its owner—always thereafter to me a haunted corner in a haunted room. My first impression of the room-ensemble was of its delicate austerity. There was a quiet simplicity everywhere, eminently characteristic of the dweller; but one could see at a glance that this austerity was due to an imperious refinement, to a scrupulous selection. There were low-set bookshelves, filled with volumes which were the quintessential part of the library Pater might have had if he cared for the mere accumulation of books. Most of them were the Greek and Latin classics, German and French works on aesthetics, and the treasures of French and English imaginative literature. To my surprise, I noticed, in one section, several volumes of distinctly minor contemporary poetry; but these proved to be presentation copies, for which Pater always had a tender heart. . . . While I was examining some of

"Take That Thine Is"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN has within his God-given consciousness the limitless bounty of divine sonship. In this truth lies the remedy for the feeling that "things are not fair," that negative condition of thought which would attempt to shake pure faith and nullify the capacity for the accomplishment and enjoyment of good.

A practical message is found in Jesus' parable of the householder who hired laborers to work in his vineyard, some at the first hour, some at the third, some at the sixth, and a few so late even as the eleventh. At the close of the day he paid them all the same wage. Some of the first-hired objected to the apparent unfairness of this, saying, "These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them equal unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day." But the householder answered one of them, and said, Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou agree with me for a penny? Take that thine is, and go thy way." Divine justice is often the reverse of the human sense of justice. As one learns that divine justice is inevitably just and right, he is relieved of the burdensome task of trying to judge the world from a human sense of justice. Our heavenly Father takes no account of time, but has always all good wherewith to reveal to us our true selfhood in Christ.

"Take that thine is, and go thy way." What is the spiritual import of this blessed behest and divine benediction? As the child of God, by reflection ever-inspiring Life is thine, with its peaceable possessions of perfect strength, divine energy, and continuous activity; immutable Truth is thine; and thus is secured fruition of right endeavors, increasing accuracy and harmony in human affairs, and an equal amount of good for all: eternal Love is thine; and therefore there is the illumination of trust and tenderness for all right relationships, the heavenly freedom of loving, and of learning that one's enemies are never persons, but conditions of thought which can be corrected.

How shall one lay hold of this heavenly heritage? In the epistle to the Hebrews we read, "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." On page 195 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says: "He who never unsheathed his blade to try the edge of truth in Christian Science, is unequal

these volumes, that evening, he took a leather portfolio from a cabinet.

"Here is what delights me. This portfolio contains only manuscript poems. Some are manuscript copies of poems that the world already possesses; others are copies of verses which are to appear in due course; and a few are the actual originals, in even the most immature of which I have a rare pleasure. If it were practicable, I would read all poetry, for the first time, in the handwriting of the poet. There is always, to me, an added charm when I can do so, an atmosphere. The poem gains, and my insight into sympathy is sweeter and surer. I am conscious of this also in prose, though perhaps not so keenly, and certainly not so frequently. Of course there is one exception—every one, surely, must feel the same here; that is, in the instance of letters. Imagine the pleasure of reading the intimate letters of Michael Angelo, of Giorgione, of Leonardo, of Dante, of Spenser, of Shakespeare, of Goethe, in the originals! It would be like looking on a landscape in clear sunlight or moonlight, after having viewed it only through mist or haze."

But will show you what will interest you more. Here is a copy of The Sea-Limits in Rossetti's own writing. He made the copy at a friend's request. Here is a page of Atlanta in Caydon, which was given to me as the original, though very likely it is only a copy made by Swinburne. I must find out from him some day. Matthew Arnold gave me this original, or first copy, of the first three stanzas of his Morality. All these others, here, are autograph poems, or part poems, or prose passages, by Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, Meredith, Victor Hugo; though a few of these are my own, but have been lent to me. Even this vicarious ownership is a joy.—William Sharp, in "Papers Critical and Reminiscence."

Exploration

A good many years ago Mr. Granville Barker, in the course of a lecture which demanded the dramatization of Blue Books, said words to this effect: "Mr. Shaw writes a play in order to tell us something he knows; the rest of us write plays in order to find out what we think." To find out. It is a very apt way of describing the state of mind of a writer engaged in the process of composition. Every play, and every book that is not a play, if it is written in good faith, is such an exploration. If a writer knew exactly what he was going to say, he would never write at all, because writing—to him—would be unnecessary. We see it said often enough that the motive of the writer is self-expression, but as the measure of us is expressing himself in every daily action, the statement can be no more than a half-truth. Far better to say that the writer is expressing the degree of his most immediate curiosity about life. He is like a man who tries to recall once-heard air: as soon as he is familiar with the air, it no longer troubles him; but while it still eludes his memory nothing can restrain him from struggling to reproduce it. The writer struggles to reproduce some sort of truth after which he is reaching.—Frank Swinnerton, in "The Adelphi."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1923

EDITORIALS

GOLF has not often figured in the annals of diplomacy in the past, but a game of golf it was that finally brought M. Poincaré into power eighteen months ago. The Cannes conference had been in session. M. Briand, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Facta had once again been considering the apparently insoluble problem of making Germany pay reparations. An agreement had been reached, more promising, perhaps, than any which had preceded it because for the first time it proposed to cut the demands on Germany to a level which experts believed she could pay, while it gave to France a guarantee that Great Britain would come to her assistance in the event of unprovoked German aggression. The conference was only waiting for news of the confirmation of the agreement by the French Ministry, when a fatal impulse induced Mr. Lloyd George to invite M. Briand to pass the time by playing a game of golf. Now Mr. Lloyd George is not a very accomplished player. He plays an average busy business man's game. But M. Briand had never played in his life, while the practice of sport, and especially of golf, has not as yet made any such headway among the politicians of France as it has among those of Great Britain and the United States. No sooner did the news reach Paris that M. Briand had been making what looked like a ridiculous exhibition of himself under the direction of Mr. Lloyd George, than the fat was in the fire. The lobbies of the Chamber were aflame, the press began to rage, and within a few hours the Council of Ministers, under the presidency of M. Millerand, had rejected the agreement, and M. Briand was hastening to Paris to be told that he no longer had the confidence of Parliament.

M. Poincaré's Opportunity

Of course it was not primarily the game of golf itself which unseated M. Briand. French public opinion had for some time been becoming increasingly restive on two counts. On the one hand it had felt that, despite all the conferences and ultimatums of the Supreme Council, France was getting no nearer to that permanent security or that substantial reparation to which she felt herself entitled. On the other hand it had felt that her leaders had again and again been induced to sacrifice the demands of France to the desire to maintain the entente with England, and that, as the process had produced neither reparations nor security, France might do better to strike out on a line of her own. Whether or not the Cannes agreement might have secured the support of France if it had been more dispassionately considered, and whether if it had been adopted by the two countries it would have solved the reparations and security problems, no one will ever determine. The news from Cannes was that a fresh compromise had been made involving some further whittling down of France's claims and that M. Briand had been made to play golf by Mr. Lloyd George. In the tense condition of French public opinion the combination irresistibly suggested that the Wizard from Wales had put it across M. Briand again, and the decision was taken immediately to put M. Poincaré in power.

In consequence, M. Poincaré has always had two ends in view. He has been just as much concerned to keep France's initiative in Europe free from the restraint of Great Britain, as he has been to bring into effect a policy of vigorous coercion against Germany. That is why he steadily thwarted Mr. Lloyd George at Genoa, and why he almost welcomed Mr. Bonar Law's refusal to co-operate in occupying the Ruhr, so that France might occupy it by herself.

For the moment, M. Poincaré and the policy for which he stands are completely victorious. He has got rid of the restraining influence of Great Britain, which he has practically forced back to her ancient policy of isolation, and he has brought about the abject surrender of Germany, which is now ready to agree to any settlement which will maintain her unity intact. But in achieving victory he is now going to have his policy brought to the real test. The critics of M. Poincaré have been of two schools. Some have maintained that he has never been really concerned with a settlement, but that his real object has been the partition and ruin of Germany. The others have held that he has been so obsessed with the rights of France that he has lost all sense of the practical and is bent on trying to force Germany to do what it is not within her power to do. We shall see in a few days whether M. Poincaré or his critics are right. Germany has apparently surrendered. Great Britain has manifestly stood aside. What kind of terms is M. Poincaré going to impose? On the answer will the future of Europe and the world for some years depend. If, having won his victory, M. Poincaré shows moderation and offers a settlement which is practicable for Germany to fulfill, and which, therefore, does settle the reparation question, we shall all have occasion to be grateful to him. If, on the other hand, he proposes what is unjust or impossible, he will only make confusion worse confounded, for he will drive Germany to chaos and then in all probability to the determination to free herself from the domination of France in a new war of liberation. Truly, the opportunity that lies before M. Poincaré is great, but so, also, is the responsibility.

It is a matter of question whether Dr. Henry Neumann, a speaker at the sixth annual conference of state normal schools, which convened recently at Bridgewater, Mass., was justified in the critical attitude he assumed toward "the younger generation," simply because it did not come up to his fancied ideal of courtesy. There is always the question of perspective to remember. The older folk of several decades ago were full of complaints regarding the lack of certain characteristics in the youngsters of that day, which they themselves felt were so necessary to a proper expression of culture. And yet, if an inquirer had at that time gone back to a still further generation, he would have found that the very ones who were demanding their own standards of chivalry from the younger people were themselves held blameworthy in this respect when they were of the "younger generation."

Just so today, then, to their elders, the younger ones seem beyond measure deficient in certain qualities or mental traits which they themselves consider so necessary to a rounded individuality. Dr. Neumann actually declared that the "subway manners" of the younger generation are "typical of the time," adding, "if bad taste could be eliminated, respect could be taught for the old." And yet what do we find below the surface? That the younger generation on the whole is fully as willing to help and to love its neighbor as almost anyone of the older folk.

There is great danger today of looking too much upon the outside of things. The citizen of a foreign country visits a neighboring nation, and because he does not understand the customs of its inhabitants, immediately concludes the people are inferior in their habits of thought and general methods of living to the denizens of his own home land. And yet at heart they may be every bit as kindly and as good as these latter, if they are but understood. There is no essential lack of courtesy in the younger generation. There is, perhaps, a changing idealism, a different sense of things from that entertained by the elder folk, and one which demands its proper appreciation. But to brand the entire younger generation with the stigma of inherent discourtesy, simply because some members of it do not seem to come up to the fanciful standards of certain self-constituted critics among their elders, is an unwise and an unsafe procedure.

It does not require extraordinary discernment to appreciate the value of the work being done in many of the prisons of the United States by the American Library Association. That there is no reason why a convict should not be permitted, and even encouraged, to read and study, instead of brooding over his real or imaginary wrongs, would seem to be a foregone conclusion, and yet until comparatively recently, but little effort has been made to give those incarcerated in prisons any opportunity for such activity. It has seemed to be thought that as soon as any individual was confined within the walls of a jail, it immediately became the duty of most of those with whom he came in contact to render his life as miserable as possible, and to fill it full of reminders of his past misconduct.

The Value of Prison Libraries

The library movement has done much to mitigate all this. As the display in Boston shown in connection with the meeting of the American Prison Association indicates, the influence of good books is being appreciated more and more. It is also being found that many of the problems which have in the past proved almost insuperable to prison authorities are solving themselves when the prisoners under their care are allowed to occupy their thoughts with good reading matter and spend their time in improving their opportunities. Actually at the Sherborn Reformatory for Women at Framingham, Mass., is a library, among the shelves of which the women are allowed to roam freely, picking up the books which appeal to them and sitting around and reading them. It is true that this is the only prison in which such complete liberty is allowed, but the mere fact that its success has been demonstrated in one institution carries with it strong evidence that the plan employed there could be utilized in other places equally satisfactorily.

One thing is certain in connection with all such movements, which have for their primary purpose the upbuilding of those who have for one reason or another been unfortunate enough to be confined within a prison, and that is that no good comes from a brutal adherence to methods dating back to the Middle Ages. It may be granted that there are some criminals who seem not to be amenable to kindness and who resent every effort made to help them stand on their own feet, but these are comparatively few. Far more in number are the men and women who respond to every effort made to bring them aid and who show by their actions that the confidence reposed in them is not misplaced. When it is realized that the influence of thought upon the individual's welfare is beyond measure powerful for good or ill, the work of this library association in turning the thought of imprisoned men and women into healthy channels is seen to be invaluable.

As everyone knows, it is frequently made to appear that statesmen and the incumbents of high governmental offices have been misquoted. Many of these servants of the public insist that it should not be permitted to quote them directly. But it may appear, despite subsequent denials, that Col. George Harvey, who returned a few days ago to his post as American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, has been correctly quoted when he is made to say, in answer to a request to discuss the present political situation in the United States, "I am not a politician." The correspondent whose dispatch gave an account of the arrival of the Ambassador at Southampton evidently took the precaution to fortify himself and his statement by announcing, incidentally, that Colonel Harvey was accompanied at the time by his friend and guest, Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Harding. It is not stated that Mr. Hays overheard the Ambassador's naive plea in avoidance. It would have been interesting if the account had indicated the apparent reaction of the guest to the astounding declaration.

Assuming the momentary sincerity of Colonel Harvey's disclaimer, one wonders just how he would have regarded, in the days before his "reformation," the same allegation if made by another. The gentleman has long been acclaimed by admiring friends and denounced by unkind critics in the United States as a politician par excellence. One would have been no more surprised to have seen David Bennett Hill's famous "I am a Democrat" distorted into the expression "I am not a Democrat," than to read, as a direct quotation from the lips of George Harvey, the astounding words, "I am not a politician!"

No indictment stands against politicians as a class. Despite the fact that among them there have been, and are, those whom one aspiring to the classification of "statesman" might not voluntarily choose as associates or confidants, politicians, merely as such, are not contemptuously or even suspiciously regarded. One can be a politician without being a statesman, it is true, but one can hardly be a statesman without being a politician in the higher and better sense of that term. Certainly the Ambassador does not intend to have it understood that he does not aspire to the classification of statesman. Possibly he would find it as difficult to convince his admirers that he is not a statesman as to persuade his intimates that he is not a politician.

The dignified and cautious envoy of one great democracy to the ambassadorial court of another great friendly democracy must needs learn, first of all, the important lesson which teaches circumspection. Otherwise he has foreordained his mission to failure. Colonel Harvey is presumed to have learned this lesson. It is surprising to those who know him best that he so unconsciously confuses a quaint humor with the astuteness and circumspection of formal diplomacy.

Nor all the collateral members of the Smith family in New England were expected to attend the reunion of the Smiths held in a Massachusetts city recently, although the invitation was to everyone of that name within the territory defined. There were many who did attend—so many, in fact, that the wisdom of those responsible for sending out the call for the meeting in limiting its scope was proved. A family of less numerical strength might have included in the invitation all the members thereof in the United States, or even in the world. Not so the Smiths. Perhaps not a single community would have failed to qualify for representation, for no city or town or countryside is without those who bear that name.

Since Colonial days the name of Smith in America has been one to conjure with. From the time of the John of that earlier period to that of the man who has been twice elected Governor of the State of New York, the pages of the record of the Republic's progress have been marked with the more or less romantic story of the accomplishments of the Smith family. Among them there have been many lawmakers in state and national legislatures, judges, preachers, doctors, scholars, writers and politicians. No section, state or city has monopolized the Smiths. They have sought no exclusiveness, no special favors.

It has been said so often that it is accepted as a truism, almost, that there is safety in numbers. One is inclined to suspect that the Smiths have often been convinced of this. It might be discouraging to one bearing a less common or familiar surname to find, in his effort to trace the careers of his ancestors even during the comparatively brief period since the American Revolution, that some of those whom he had been taught to regard as oracles had not always followed in the path of rectitude. The descendants of those who may have been accused of displaying a lack of regard for the title claimed by the owner of a horse, a cargo of merchandise, or a railroad, should delve cautiously if they claim a monopoly upon the family name.

How happy, in contrast, the lot of the Smiths! Their name is legion, and the collateral branches of the family often bear not the remotest relationship. Those who seek to establish, among their forbears, a line of patriots, or lawyers, or ministers, or what not, may with assurance eliminate from his lists all the Smiths, if any, who do not meet the prescribed requirements. The Smiths, because of this, if for no other reason, are to be congratulated.

The picture Kipling once drew of a mighty aerial traffic flashing through the night has lapsed from thought since the war. The other day, however, as if to recall it, a nocturnal visitant appeared over the city of New York, the illuminated wings of his plane glowing like the eyes of a monstrous owl. High above the kaleidoscopic incandescents of the Great White Way, this ardent sky-pilot carved his fiery course, leading his twin comets, chained and docile, thrice across the city. Each time, in passing, his lights blinked their message of power, and then he disappeared into the velvety reaches of the night. No emblem marked his purpose, no signals save three nods. But many of the crowds of onlookers saw in it a vision of what is to come.

One hears much today concerning what the League of Nations has accomplished and what it has not, and also concerning what it can accomplish and what it cannot. There is, however, one service which it undoubtedly could render to Europe and the world in general, which, indeed, it seems, as an impartial international referee, peculiarly fitted to perform, and yet which appears practically to be ignored. Might it not, that is, make immediate inquiry into the question whether or not Germany is an honest debtor, furnishing the world with its considered opinion? The deliberate judgment of the League would go far toward affording satisfaction on this point to her creditor nations, including even France.

One may perhaps refer, again, to those who lay down that every sentence must end on a significant word, never on a preposition, and who reprobate what has been technically termed the posthabited prefix. They are the same worthy and would-be old-fashioned people who think that a piece of music must always end monotonously on a banging chord. Only here they have not, any more than in music, even the virtue—if such it be—of old fashion, for the final so-called preposition is in the genius of the English language and associated with the Scandinavian—in the wider ancient sense Danish—strain of English, one of the finest strains it owns, imparting much of the plastic force which renders it flexible, the element which helped to save it from the strait-laced tendency of Anglo-Saxon and the awkward formality of Latin and French influence."

Two Outlaws Reinstated

SPLIT infinitives and sentences ending with a preposition—two ancient outlaws of the English language much exploited by teachers of elementary grammar and dabbles at writing—have come, at last, into their own. Havelock Ellis, in no less a magazine than the *London Mercury*, declares, and we are cheered by his words: "One thinks, for instance, of that solemn warning against the enormity of the split infinitive which has done so much to aggravate the pharisaism of the bad writers who scrupulously avoid it. This superstition seems to have had its origin in a false analogy with Latin, in which the infinitive is never split for the good reason that it is impossible to split. The greater freedom of English it is possible and has been done for at least the last five hundred years by the greatest masters of English; only the good writer never uses this form helplessly and involuntarily, but with a definite object, and that is the only rule to observe. An absolute prohibition in this matter is the mark of those who are too ignorant, or else too unintelligent, to recognize a usage which is of the essence of English speech. It may be as well to point that it is the amateur literary grammarian and not the expert who is at fault in these matters. The attitude of the expert—as in C. T. Onions, 'Advanced English Syntax'—is entirely reasonable."

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A First Night in Camp

ONLY a stone's throw away, the Hudson River steamers churn past on their way to Albany, with all lights lit. The passengers give never a thought to the little bush-encircled camp where those who have left a year of city life behind them that morning are at ease, with tent raised, camp-fire burning, bacon frying, and the small noises of the night beginning all about. Hills that meet the Catskills lie behind the camp, bushes to right and left shut it off from the river meadows on either side, and right before, as a sort of watery front yard, flows on the wide, unbroken surface of the Hudson, carrying down glints of starlight as it goes, bound for New York City, far away, and the Atlantic Ocean.

How hard it is to turn in on such a night, even beneath the protection of the precious tent which is the proud possession of the city dwellers, coveted long when displayed in a sporting-goods store window, and now for the first time spread out, clean and unwrinkled, as a shelter from the great outdoor night that has sunk down.

The world seems strangely silent here to those who have slept in comfortable beds under ceilings for eleven months past. The wide river, from far shore to near, flows noiselessly. The ear, accustomed to city rumblings, finds the unrummoring night almost oppressive. A frog's croak makes the silence to those by the red embers only the more intense. Then comes the twitter of a sleepy bird somewhere near at hand, followed by a cricket's chirp. Another cricket joins in. Gradually the repetition of many small notes forces itself upon the attention of the listeners. Many a cricket, near and far, it appears, is at its singing. The night is full of sound. Once recognized, the cricket orchestra takes on an exaggerated loudness, yet it is all comradely and cheerful. It has been going on all this time, but the ears that have been dulled to nature's noises for months are only just beginning to be attuned to it.

Far across the expanse of river one sees the outline of the opposite shore, half a mile away, perhaps. Fifteen feet from the tent the water begins. It is dark water close to the bank, as it is for most of its reach across, but near the other side is a long, glassy stretch. Night-flying birds wing over it, calling with thin, high notes. On the other side trains run by now and then, north and south. Sometimes the string of lights of half a dozen tiny cars can be seen at once, with the glare of the engine thrown up on the under side of the smoke-trail.

Night deepens its shadows and the stars magnify their radiance till they are as startling to unaccustomed campers as the cricket's noise. A bat zigzags overhead. The campers' talk begins. It is free of all man's city conventions. It is easy, simple and self-revealing. At last, with only a piece of canvas between the boughs of the bed and the ground, they turn in to tented slumber, and the little clearing is left to the crickets' orchestra.

Those who stir in the night may see through the tent-flap the great steamer pass quietly up the river to Albany, or hear the cough and sputter of the river boat as it comes in view around the bend with its two barges, panting regularly, till out of sight again. Huckleberry Finn knew such scenes, and looked out at slumbering out-of-doors from such a resting place on the Island of Contentment that Mark Twain described. The imagination of many a boy or man has carried him there, to lie beside Tom Sawyer, watching the star-illumined Mississippi. Huck and Tom, no doubt, knew the sound of crickets and squeaking bats, the monotonous chug of river-craft, the chirp of disturbed nestlings, and the wonder of the unvalued night. They never saw train lights moving far off on the other shore, nor followed the engine's progress by the fiery trail of smoke rising from behind distant trees.

Night fades at last, and dark turns to gray, and the east yellows. One of the campers wakes, and in silence gazes out at the preparations going on for the gorgeous sunrise-drama. He hears, with chin resting on palms, the rejoicing of birds, and through the triangular tent-flap notes the mist eddies rising from the river as though a thousand teakettles were boiling down beneath. The world is cool and fresh. The birds have finished their sunrise paean even before the red rim emerges from the trees across the water. These hard-working birds, he reflects, will be up to their wing-feathers in the serious matters of the day long before man's day has even begun.

Each grass leaf is tipped with dew, the taller blades bend with the weight of many diamonds; the stars pale out, a humming bird flits in the new light from stalk to stalk of purple fireweed; the little Ford, dripping with dew, waits patiently for tents to be folded once more upon its running-board. A scow goes by close to shore, with the skipper shaving on the deck. Now is the time for campers to be up and doing, dawn is over, breakfast calls—the first September night under canvas is ended.

R. L. S.

The "Subway Manners" of the Younger Generation

It is a matter of question whether Dr. Henry Neumann, a speaker at the sixth annual conference of state normal schools, which convened recently at Bridgewater, Mass., was justified in the critical attitude he assumed toward "the younger generation," simply because it did not come up to his fancied ideal of courtesy. There is always the question of perspective to remember. The older folk of several decades ago were full of complaints regarding the lack of certain